

# The Avalanche

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AT  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,  
O. PALMER,  
Editor and Proprietor.

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## TROOPS CALLED OFF.

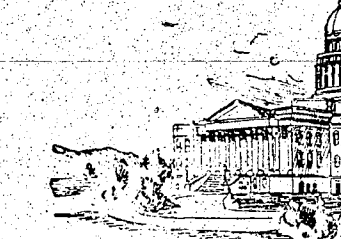
### KANSAS MILITIA WITHDRAWN FROM THE STATE HOUSE.

Republicans Submit a Plan of Compromise to Gov. Leveillé. They Agree to Submit Test Cases to the Court—The Governor Takes the Case Under Adversity.

### The Strife at Topeka.

It seems now quite probable that the Kansas legislators' unrivaled specialty performance of burlesque legislation is not to terminate in red and riotous war. The comedy feature will be kept up to the close. It is pronounced on Thursday. The Governor, in his capacity as a first officer of the State, ordered his militia men to protect the Populist cause, but the militia men, though they did appear on the scene, gently but firmly declined to protect. They would go home first. Later the Governor was politely requested by the Sheriff of Shawnee County to keep his hands off. "I wish to inform you," said the Sheriff to the Governor, "that your action is without my consent." Finding that his soldiers would not obey him, and that the Shawnee Sheriff simply bade him get hence and be hanged to him, the Governor has called his force away from the House of Representatives, where they had been laying siege to a group of Republicans, bereft of light, heat and food. Wherefore the Populists have sent themselves to the legislative sessions apart from rife and interfering foes.

It would seem now that, with two houses of representatives in full blast, several armed farmers, a few troops, and the Sheriff of Shawnee, Kansas ought to be able to take care of herself. And then she has a Governor who is a Populist too, albeit his subjects are manifestly disinclined to be governed. It is not likely that blood will be shed by any general collision, whatever may happen between hot-headed individuals. A correspondent says: "The spectacle exhibited at Topeka is disgraceful. The Populist party has defied the military authorities of the county and resisted arrest. The Republicans have thrown themselves into an active and open de-



THE STATE CAPITOL, TOPEKA.

fiance of the highest authority of the State. Speaker Dunsmore said that the Populist House would continue to hold sessions in the basement of the State House and later, if the trouble is not settled soon, another hall would be hired. He said the House had no longer anything to do with the scheme to recapture the hall; that was now wholly in the hands of the Governor, and what he proposed to do nobody knew or could know. The serious portion of the controversy may be regarded as ended for the present, at least. The Governor has gone home to sleep and so has the Sheriff. The commander of the militia being no longer "in it" and being even without a base-hall has nothing more to do. By to-morrow the cruel war will all be over.

The Populist House, in its session in the basement, formally resolved against the letter-carriers carrying provisions to the Republicans upstairs. The whole letter-carrier force of Topeka was employed to the work. The men, with well-filled bags, would appear in their gray uniforms and demand admittance to the state-house. United States District Attorney for the district of Kansas, James M. Smith, was both on hand to see that they were not molested in their duties. They were not, of course, but it is no secret that their bags contained provender. In fact, the letter-carriers make no secret of what they are doing. Attorney General Little said that an attempt would be made to remove the Republicans from Representative Hall by the Governor. "The Sheriff has organized a mob," said he, "and threatens to pour a down upon the militia men in the State House. The men in the Capitol are trembling with fear for the consequences of an attack of this kind, and we will do nothing to precipitate it. The Sheriff's mob is armed with guns and clubs, and there is no telling what they will do if they should assault the militia. The Populists will do business in another hall, and the militia will be used to protect them there; if any attempt is made to disturb them the Governor will defend them at all hazards."

Representatives Rawson and Grubbe, members of the Populist House, attended the afternoon session. They said that sixty-four members, more than a quorum, were present. Both of them were asked what would they do in case the Supreme Court decided the Douglas House to be a legal organization, and both replied that they would abide by the decision of the court. They insisted, however, that the court had no right to interfere. In the present Legislature of Kansas the Senate consists of twenty-five Populists and fifteen Republicans. It is claimed that the House consists of sixty-four Republicans, fifty-nine Populists and two Democrats. On joint ballot, it is claimed, there are eighty-four Populists, seventy-nine Republicans and two Democrats. The Republicans have a majority and a quorum in the House. But the Populists allege that four Republicans who were defeated at the polls procured certificates of election through fraud and held seats on the Republican side of Representative Hall.

# Crawford Co. Avalanche

O. PALMER, JUSTICE AND RIGHT. PUBLISHED BY AND PROPRIETOR.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1893. NUMBER 46.

## THE POPULIST HOUSE

The Populist House declared those Republican usurpers not entitled to seats, and seated the contestants on their own side of the hall. This action gave the Populists sixty-three members on this side, with only sixty on the Republican side. But the Republicans in dispute still sit with their side and vote. So each wing has an alleged quorum. The rival houses have been making faces at each other ever since their organization, but up to Tuesday no blows were struck.



GOV. LEVEILLÉ.

It was announced that thousands of Republicans from various parts of the State were rushing to Topeka and will be in the ranks defending the Republican House. Along with this came the information that thousands of Populists were expected. Another report is to the effect that the Republicans challenged the Governor to submit the legal points at issue to the State Supreme Court, and that he replied, in substance, that he would submit nothing to a Republican court. On the other hand, it is reported that he challenged the Republicans to await the passage of an appropriation act, and then test its validity in the courts. This was declined. In the meantime the Populist Legislature appropriated money for current expenses and the Republicans enjoined the State Treasurer from making payments. He is a Populist, and said he should disobey the injunction. Still, he and his co-conspirators did not like to assume the responsibility, and he has not yet let any of the money go. The county treasurers are taking advantage of the confusion, and may refuse to pay tax collections to the State Treasurer.

Gov. Leveillé has been deluged with telegrams from Populists in all parts of the State, tendering assistance in the way either of money or men. Among the dispatches received were the following:

Guard the State safely. Starve the rebels. W. A. PEPPER, JOHN DAVIS, PITTSBURGH (Kan.) ready with 1,000 men to sustain you in standing up for Kansas. Call on Jewell County for men or money, all ready. M. R. SUTHERLAND. Should the exigency require it, Jewell County will furnish a regiment of 1,000 men to sustain you in enforcement of law and order. R. R. KETCHUM. Miami County is with you; stay with them. W. T. SMITH, Chairman.

Meleets. GAMBLING houses at Little Rock, Ark., have been closed by the police. NATURAL gas has been discovered at Brinkley, Tenn. The find is thought to be rich. FIRE at Newton, Kan., damaged the Richardson general merchandise stock \$10,000. COL. DAVIS, who captured Nulia, has committed suicide in Comayagua, Honduras. DICK TORMAN, a negro desperado, was shot to death by a posse near Grenada, Miss. BOSTON capitalists have formed a \$10,000,000 company to control the gas interests in New York. A GRAND jury at Bangor, Me., has indicted seven men and 300 persons for illegal sale of liquor. A GENERAL snow-storm prevailed in Western Texas, Southern New Mexico and Northern Mexico. It is stated that Mr. Sattoli will make New York his headquarters instead of Washington. THE Supreme Court of Mississippi has affirmed the death sentences of Ben McCoy and J. Terry, who shot the Cahoon County gang of negro robbers and murderers.

SEVERAL firms were burned out at Fort Smith, Ark., by the destruction of the Wyman Block. The total loss is \$75,000. AN engine and seven cars on the South Atlantic Road plunged down an embankment 10 feet high at Water's Mountain, Tenn. Engineer Allen was killed. The accident was caused by a wash-out. TOM O'CONNOR was sentenced to prison for life eight years ago at Stillwater, Minn. He was subsequently released on condition that he leave the country. He failed to meet the condition and has been reincarcerated. CHILDREN playing near the village of Crane Hill, Ala., found a skeleton, the skull of which had been crushed, showing murder. It develops that the bones are those of James Knight, a school teacher, who disappeared ten years ago. FATHER THOMAS ADAMS, of Brooklyn, the suspended priest who achieved considerable celebrity by alleged cures of sick people which he claimed to effect by the use of holy relics, has been restored to the priesthood by Bishop McDonnell, of Brooklyn. A FIVE-room frame cottage at Indianapolis was torn to pieces by an explosion of natural gas. The four walls were thrown outward and portions of the debris were hurled 300 yards. The cottage was occupied by Mrs. Francis Perrigo, widow, who was slightly injured.

## JUST LIKE A BIG CITY.

### A REGULAR MUNICIPALITY IN JACKSON PARK.

Facts About the Sewerage System—It is Claimed that Every Noxious Vestige Will be Destroyed—Attractive Simplicity of the Ohio Building.

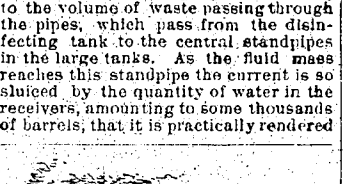
### New System of Drainage.

"The White City" is an appropriate name for the World's Fair. Its predominant color is white, and it possesses all the attributes of a city, and a very cosmopolitan one at that. It will be complete in every detail, with its temples, libraries, theaters, music halls, art galleries, and panoramas, which, with the schools in the Illinois and women's buildings, form the arrangement and educational institutions of a metropolis. It has also its manufactories, restaurants, hotels, and liveries, its fire and police departments—even to a justice shop, in which it is possible a real Chicago justice may be on exhibition. Lastly, this city, besides many other things, will have broad boulevards, shady promenades, and handsome parks, drained by a most complete set of tiles and waste pipes emptying into a large main, whose contents are kept in constant motion by the use of compressed air.



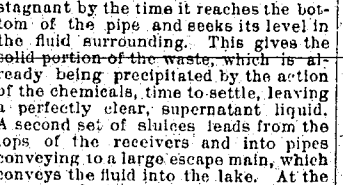
PORTICO OF THE OHIO STATE BUILDING.

lutely no noxious residue. In each building the sewerage pipes concentrate in two large oval tanks called ejectors. These tanks when filled are arranged to automatically open an escape pipe at the corner of the grounds, their contents being forced along by compressed air operated at a pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch. At the main terminals are erected four large cleansing tanks 45 feet high by 35 feet in diameter. In the center of each tank is a large standpipe open at the top and bottom. The large tanks are connected to work in pairs and are clustered about a five-foot standpipe through which the sewage is forced to smaller tanks at the lower part of which is on a level with the tops of the large receivers. As the sewage, in its passage through this apparatus, reaches the small central tank it receives a quantity of a disinfecting chemical. The quantity of the chemical used is gauged according to the volume of waste passing through the pipes, which pass from the disinfecting tank to the central standpipes in the large tanks. As the field man recycles this standpipe the current is so sluiced by the quantity of water in the receivers, amounting to some thousands of barrels; that it is practically rendered



THE SEWAGE TANKS.

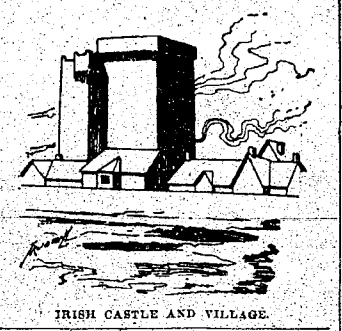
leave their children while taking in the Exposition sights. THE brick and tile manufacturers of the country and the manufacturers of fire-extinguishing machinery have decided practically to put up special buildings adjacent to Machinery Hall for exhibits of these industries. AN exhibit of American antiquities will be made in the ethnological and archaeological department, in which will be seen natives of Vancouver Island in their long boats drawn on shore, or in and about their curious plank houses, performing their peculiar feats of jugglery. AT a recent meeting of the Advisory Council of the World's Congress of Electricians to be held in Chicago this year, it was decided that the meetings should last one week, beginning Aug. 21. Fifty-five delegates from the leading countries of the world are expected to be in attendance.



CASTLE IN GERMAN VILLAGE.

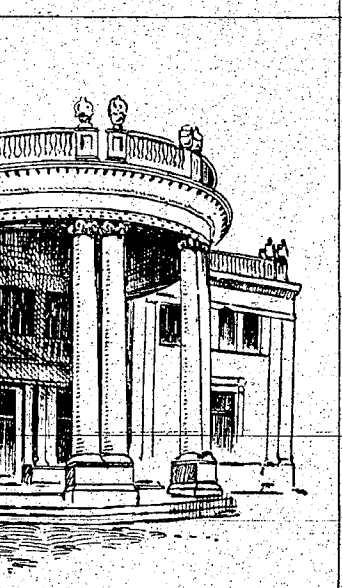
stagnant by the time it reaches the bottom of the pipe and seeks its level in the fluid surrounding. This gives the solid portion of the waste, which is already being precipitated by the action of the chemicals, time to settle, leaving a perfectly clear supernatant liquid. A second set of sluices leads from the tops of the receivers and into pipes conveying to a large escape main, which conveys the fluid into the lake. At the bottom of the receivers are placed valves, which open into pipes leading to a compressor. Through these pipes the sediment is drawn and pressed dry by a hydraulic apparatus. The resulting material is immediately cremated. Thus every vestige of disease-producing waste is destroyed. THE Ohio Building. Near the western bank of the north pond and directly opposite the broad flags leading to the west entrance of the art palace stands one of the neatest State buildings on the grounds. It is the Ohio Building. It is not as large and cumbersome in appearance as several of the buildings, notably the Virginia and Massachusetts buildings, neither is it as gaudy and as ostentatious an example of architecture as is the New York building. There is a simplicity in the pleasing colonial model, set off in

its monotony by the broad semi-circular portico copied from the State capitol at Columbus, that renders the building very attractive. On entering the large hospitable double doorway one steps into a large hall. The first thing that attracts the attention of the visitor is the stained-glass window directly before him, bearing the State arms on an oval background. Under the window is a highly ornamental mantelpiece, in the



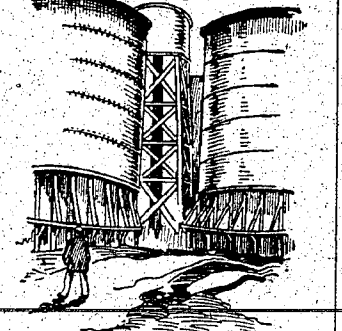
IRISH CASTLE AND VILLAGE.

grate of which during these cold, windy, disagreeable days is kept blazing a cheerful fire. Overhead the high arched ceiling is prettily decorated and friezed. From the hallway open large doors into the ladies' parlor, gentlemen's parlor, smoking-room and commissioners' room. The northwestern corner will be devoted to a postoffice, telegraph-room and bureau of general information. It is proposed to have interpreters in several languages here. The upper floor is devoted to assembly-rooms, press-rooms and library. The interior is finished in hardwood. The furniture is



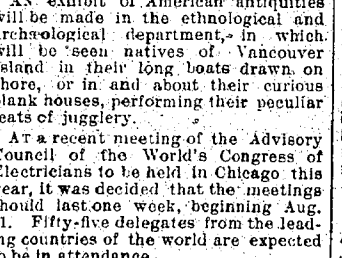
PORTICO OF THE OHIO STATE BUILDING.

already being moved in, and carpets will soon be laid. FAIR NOTES. A DAILY newspaper will be published at the World's Fair grounds, including morning and evening issues. PENNSYLVANIA has donated \$1,000 toward a building where mothers may



THE SEWAGE TANKS.

leave their children while taking in the Exposition sights. THE brick and tile manufacturers of the country and the manufacturers of fire-extinguishing machinery have decided practically to put up special buildings adjacent to Machinery Hall for exhibits of these industries. AN exhibit of American antiquities will be made in the ethnological and archaeological department, in which will be seen natives of Vancouver Island in their long boats drawn on shore, or in and about their curious plank houses, performing their peculiar feats of jugglery. AT a recent meeting of the Advisory Council of the World's Congress of Electricians to be held in Chicago this year, it was decided that the meetings should last one week, beginning Aug. 21. Fifty-five delegates from the leading countries of the world are expected to be in attendance.



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DIANA ON THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

## CIVIL WAR IN KANSAS.

### MILITIA CALLED OUT BY GOV. LEVEILLÉ.

Republican Members with Sledge-Hammers Break Through Strongly Barred Doors—State Troops with Gatling Guns Ordered to the Scene—A Conflict Imminent.

### Bordering on Anarchy.

Topeka, Kan., special. Kansas is almost on the verge of civil war. The members of the Republican House Wednesday morning captured Representative Hall by force and turned out the Populists. They are now in possession, and Gov. Leveillé has ordered out the State militia to eject them. There is great excitement and a riot is imminent. The Populists, who have had possession of the hall in the afternoon, adjourned yesterday until this afternoon, and as has been the custom since the beginning of the session, the Republicans expected to evict them during morning session to-day. But last night the Populists swore in a large number of assistant sergeants-at-arms, who were placed on guard, and the doors were locked. No one was admitted to the hall excepting Populists and members of the press, and they were required to show a pass and run the gauntlet of a dozen guards. The Republicans were fully informed of all these preparations, and endeavored to break through the doors. They were repulsed, and last night a hundred men were sworn in as deputies. The Populists, with their officers, started from headquarters for the State House. They marched through the long corridors leading to Representative Hall was unimpeded and the little column forced its way through the line of guards at the foot of the stairs in the west wing and started up the stairs. On the first landing was a crowd of Populist House officers under command of Adjt. Gen. Artz. They were armed, and the advancing Republican crowd was met with the muzzles of revolvers and Winchester.

The Adjutant General commanded the Republicans to halt, but no stop was made, and the advance guard pushed into the crowd of Populists. Three or four of them succeeded in passing the doorkeepers after a brief struggle and getting into the hall. The Populists succeeded in closing the door and barring it. The Republicans on the outside demanded admittance, and when it was denied them Speaker Douglass swung a large sledge hammer and began to batter down the heavy doors leading from the cloak-room. It took many blows to beat a passage-way through, but the doors finally gave way and the Republicans legislators surged in with a loud shout. The Populists and Republicans succeeded in closing the door and barring it. The Republicans on the outside demanded admittance, and when it was denied them Speaker Douglass swung a large sledge hammer and began to batter down the heavy doors leading from the cloak-room. It took many blows to beat a passage-way through, but the doors finally gave way and the Republicans legislators surged in with a loud shout. The Populists and Republicans succeeded in closing the door and barring it.

Ever since the opening of the session the Populists have had the committee rooms, Sergeant-at-arms' room, and Chief Clerk's room. These were all locked and guarded from the inside, but after the House had been called to order the Republicans battered down the doors and took possession of them without encountering any resistance. The Populists and Republicans are both swearing in officers as fast as possible to be in readiness for any emergency. Called Out the Troops. With the Republicans in possession of Representative Hall the interest of the Populists centered about the Governor's office, and a guard was placed at his door. He issued a call for three companies of militia immediately after the clash in Representative Hall to storm the hall and take possession of it. Many of the militia men declared that they will under no circumstances respond to the call of the Governor, and that they will not be a party to an assault on the Republican House. The Governor made a demand on the sheriff to swear in deputies and assist him in preserving the peace, but the sheriff declined, saying that he did not propose to be a judge as to which of the claimants was the legal House of Representatives. In

letter to the Governor he said that if the Governor proposed to protect the Dunsmore House, that House itself has full authority to enlist all the officers that it required to protect itself without any assistance from him. Over two hundred men took the oath of office as assistant sergeants-at-arms in the Republican House this morning, and the Adjutant General was busy deputizing assistants all day for the Populists. Populists say they will take possession of Representative Hall at all hazards, and fighting men say that they will not yield even at the point of the bayonet. That a bloody conflict must come all admit. Governor Leveillé has sent an order by telegraph to Captain Willis of the Light Artillery, at Wichita, commanding him to bring his company, with Gatling guns to Topeka by the first train and to assemble in the State house and await further orders.

Boudling in Napo con's Time. M. Henri Bouchot, in his new work, "L'Empire," makes public for the first time much interesting information about the prodigality of Napoleon in the facts having been gathered from official documents to which until now no writer has had access. During his reign there was an extraordinary era of good stealing. The officers were filled with spendthrifts, who were tools of the ruler. Many were lifted from poverty into luxurious living and commanded to spend money as freely as they received it. The attendants at court were most favored. The Duke of Padua received \$50,000 annually and a mansion in Paris. Berthier was allowed \$200,000 and the exclusive revenue of Neuchâtel; Bessières drew \$263,122 a year; Caulaincourt, \$300,882; Cambronne, \$450,000, and other sums varying from \$13,000 to \$100,000 a year. These were stated sums, and in most cases there were pilferings besides.

About Plants. The Christ's thorn came from Algiers about 1590. The Catalpa jasmine came from India in 1629. The pink rose came from Italy to North Europe in 1567. The Provence rose was well known in Flanders in 1557. The red elder is an Italian; first described in 1595. The savin is a Spanish plant; first mentioned in 1584.

## 1880. 1893

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Ever exhibited in Northern Michigan, at prices which we know will be satisfactory.

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## DRY GOODS

Will be on hand in advance of the season, giving ample opportunity for careful selection.

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Boots, Shoes and Clothing, Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Stoves and Ranges, Crockery and Glassware, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., Will be filled with Purest and Best Goods.

HAY, OATS AND FEED, WOOD, COAL AND LUMBER, EVERYTHING IN LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES.

## PIONEER STORE

## SALLING, HANSON & CO.,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

### SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. N. J. Geyer, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. GRAYLING LODGE, No. 285, F. & A. M. Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening, on or before the full of the moon. R. D. CONNINE, W. M. A. TAYLOR, Secretary. MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. O. PALMER, Post Com. J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays of each month, at 8 o'clock. ISABEL JONES, President. JERREKA WRIGHT, Sec. GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 121—Meets every third Tuesday in each month. J. M. JONES, H. P. A. TAYLOR, Sec. GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137—Meets every Tuesday evening. WILLIAM McCULLOUGH, N. G. WILLIAM GIBSON, Sec. GRAYLING ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F., No. 116—Meets alternate Friday evenings. CHARLES M. JACKSON, C. P. C. HANSON, Secretary. CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 12—Meets every Saturday evening. G. H. BONNELL, Com. F. NOLAN, R. E.

### BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JOHN STALEY, C. C. TRENCH. GRAYLING EXCHANGE BANK, GRAYLING, MICH. A general banking business transacted. Drafts bought and sold on all parts of the United States and Foreign Countries. Real estate collected as a specialty. STALEY & TRENCH, Proprietors. GRAYLING HOUSE, GRAYLING, MICH. The Grayling House is conveniently situated, being near the depot and business houses, is newly built, furnished in the latest style, and heated by steam throughout. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. Fire escape for the convenience of travelers.

### REMEMBER

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Treasurer	Wright Harris
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C. Com.	O. Palmer
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Grayling	J. F. Hume
Proctor	J. Lewis
Hall	W. Hickey
Blaine	J. Ketterer
Center Plain	Chas. Eddy



# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Don't  
Sit  
Down

And wonder why  
so and so is prosper-  
ous and you  
are not.

YOU CAN BE.

Advertise. Get people  
to come to your store.  
In short, make money  
by advertising. Others  
do.

GEN. BUTLER had a neat little law  
practice, which was worth \$50,000 a  
year. From other sources, including  
his bundling factory, he made prob-  
ably as much more.

If Congress had power enough to  
shut out "the heathen" on the Pacific  
slope it ought to have enough to shut  
out "the Mafia," "the dynamiter,"  
and the breeders of pestilence on the  
Atlantic slope.

The Queen in her speech to Parlia-  
ment made her usual distinction be-  
tween "my lords and gentlemen,"  
To Americans acquainted with the  
general run of lords that come over  
here the distinction seems extremely  
pal.

LIEUT. AND EX-PROF. TOTTON  
abandons the army to engage in lit-  
erary work. If the end of the world  
is so near at hand as he has prophe-  
sied, the wonder is that it mattered  
to him in what calling he should  
engage.

It is said that Colombia expects  
the support of the United States in  
the Panama troubles, but it might  
be well to state that while this coun-  
try is taking care of the Monroe doc-  
trine it is not seeking any unneces-  
sary acquisitions in the way of  
seaports.

The New York Recorder says: "To  
evade our laws the steamer of the  
European steamers has been promoted  
to the rank of second cabin. This is  
the meaning of it." Cholera doesn't  
stop for names and would as soon  
make the trip in the cabin as in the  
steage.

This legal fraternity has a grievance.  
Chili paid \$75,000 in damages to  
sailors of the Baltimore. The  
grievance lies in the fact that the  
sailors received the money, the old  
usage of accepting only such as law-  
yers did not care to retain having  
been cruelly disregarded.

A STARTLING large number of  
Chicago citizens have been reported  
to the police as "missing" during the  
winter. When the streets are  
cleansed most of these mysteries will  
doubtless be solved and many a fam-  
ily will be plunged into mourning  
"when the mud gives up its dead."

OVER \$24,000, subscribed in several  
missing-word competitions, is now  
impounded in the British Law Courts.  
Five actions have been brought to  
determine the ownership of the  
money. The proprietor of one paper  
says he distributed \$175,000 in prizes  
during the run of the competitions.

STATISTICS concerning longevity of  
the Congregational ministers of New  
England show that they reach an  
average age of 71 years. "So much  
for regular living," says some one.  
Possibly it is due as much to ease and  
the avoidance of many of the risks  
to which other professional and busi-  
ness men are subject.

A YOUNG man in New Jersey has  
been sued for breach of promise. On  
the witness stand the information  
was wrung from him that the shat-  
tered engagement resulted from a  
proposal made by the girl during leap  
year. He was too polite to say "no."  
Politeness is sometimes expensive. In  
this instance the figure has been set  
at \$20,000.

THE discovery that a gentleman  
perfected the incandescent lamp way  
back in the sixties is not surprising.  
Such discoveries are always being  
made. However, the gentleman's  
ingenuity in hiding his light so ef-  
fectually under a bushel is almost as  
remarkable as the invention, and his  
modesty deserves more reward than  
an unappreciative world is likely to  
bestow.

A CHINESE anecdote of Buddha, to  
illustrate his observance of the first  
of "the ten precepts," "thou shalt not  
kill any living creature," relates that  
in the winter he hid a mouse in the  
hole of a tree, wrapped it in silk and  
regularly fed it; that he uttered his  
water, not for his own sake, but in  
order to prevent swallowing and thus  
destroying any living thing in it.  
This shows that there may be too  
much of a good thing even in ob-  
servance of moral precepts.

DR. SAMUEL LOCKWOOD, President  
of the United States Hay Fever As-  
sociation, believes that the pollen  
grains of ragweed are the main  
source of irritation in cases of hay  
fever. He thinks that when these  
pollen grains settle on the mucous  
membrane they begin to swell and  
protrude a little tube or rootlet  
which pushes its way down into the  
mucous membrane, practically taking  
root there. Hence those localities or  
atmospheres which are free from such  
pollen are comfortable abodes for  
persons subject to hay fever during

the season when they would else-  
where be prone to suffer from it.

SO MANY Boston physicians fell  
into the way of assigning heart fail-  
ure as the cause of death that the  
Board of Health refused to accept  
such certificates and demanded a  
more exact statement of causes.  
They might as well have said that  
their patients died because they were  
"short of breath." The old familiar  
phrase as truly represents the cause  
of death in many cases as does heart  
failure. Indeed, death comes either  
through stoppage of the heart's action  
or stopping of breathing. One may  
take brief precedence over the other,  
but neither shortness of breath nor  
heart failure can supply a satisfactory  
statement of the cause of death for  
statistical record.

A PITTSBURGH hotel keeper has been  
sued for damages by a railroad con-  
ductor because the night clerk failed  
to call the conductor for his train.  
The conductor missed the train and  
lost his job. He asks for \$3,000. We  
believe it will be the testimony of  
most travelers or people living in ho-  
tels that clerks and bell boys take a  
fiendish delight in waking up people  
who leave "calls." Not only are they  
rejoiced to arouse the man who wants  
to be turned out at some unholy hour,  
but they include all his neighbors.  
In modern hotels where there is pipe  
telephone or telephone connection be-  
tween office and rooms the business  
is simplified somewhat. In old-fash-  
ioned hotels, such as linger in many  
Southern cities, the arousing of all  
the guests by thumps on the door of  
one is a part of every night's history.  
The Pittsburgh night clerk must have  
been new at the business or he would  
have shaken the dreams of the  
plaintiff guest even if he had been  
felled in doing it.

THE Egyptians are getting as ex-  
cited as in the time of Arabi Pasha.  
The young Khedive, like Arabi, is  
being made the representative of the  
national longing for independence of  
foreign control. But the Khedive,  
like Arabi, must yield. England has  
her grip on the land of the Pharaohs,  
and there is no likelihood that it will  
be loosened in the near future. The  
English will probably be astonished,  
as usual, that the material benefits  
they have brought to the country do  
not weigh against the sentiment of  
nationality, but the fact that they  
are not popular with the people they  
govern will never induce them to  
give up the power they hold. En-  
gland is in Egypt for her own profit  
and will stay there until the En-  
glish powers are ready to fight to  
expel her. The fact that her rule is  
also beneficial to Egypt is not due  
more to the cold justice of the En-  
glish nature than to the fact that  
orderly administration that is best  
for industry, is the administration  
that can get the most money out of  
a country. Order and security bring  
riches, and riches bring in taxes. As  
Egypt will continue to be discon-  
tented and prosperous.

REPRESENTATIVE BLEECKER, of  
Minnesota, introduced the follow-  
ing bill in the Minnesota House; and  
it was referred to the proper com-  
mittee with instructions to report as  
soon as possible:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for  
any person to manufacture or sell, or  
to offer for sale or to use, or to permit  
the manufacture, sale, or use of any hoop-  
skirt or hoopskirts or anything like  
thereunto within the limits of Minne-  
sota.

SEC. 2. Any person violating this act,  
or in any way assisting the violation of  
any provision of this act, shall be pun-  
ished by a fine of not less than \$25 for  
each offense, and, in default, shall be  
imprisoned in the county jail for a  
period not exceeding thirty days.

Three cheers and a tiger for the  
bold Bleecker and his bill! As we  
say in the vernacular, that's the stuff  
it may be entirely pardonable for a  
town to use a little bustle to extend  
her outskirts, but it is very different  
with a woman. The hoopskirt is not  
in harmony with the spirit of our  
American institutions. Its introduc-  
tion would kill off the backbone in-  
dustry; bicycling would lose half its  
charm, and men would be forced out  
of street cars and elevators and be  
obliged to walk in the middle of the  
street. A few months ago when the  
Minnesota Legislature in its wisdom  
saw fit to legislate against tightness  
on the stage the country arose as one  
man and several choruses girls took  
exceptions to the wisdom of such an  
arbitrary display of prejudice against  
high art and anatomy. Now, how-  
ever, the contemplated reform  
touches a responsive chord in the  
heart of the great American public.  
The country is willing and ready to  
stand tight; but hoopskirts, never!  
Bully for Bleecker!

The Cat.

The Egyptians are the first people  
among whom we find notices of the  
cat. It figures largely upon the monu-  
ments as a domestic pet, and was  
honored when dead. Comical stories  
are told by Herodotus, of the anxiety  
to save the cats when a house caught  
fire, and of the grief when one died.  
The cat seemed to have served as a  
retriever in fowling expeditions, and  
even in fishing. It seems strange  
that no mention of the cat occurs in the  
Bible or in any Assyrian record.  
Professor Max Muller is quoted as  
saying that even in India it was but  
recently known as a domestic animal.  
Its Sanscrit name is margarya, from a  
root meaning "to clean," from the  
creature's habit of licking itself at its  
toilet. The cat's mousing habits  
were well known to the Romans, and  
even to the Egyptians, as shown by  
antique gems and even wall paint-  
ings. The mouse-killer domesticated  
among the Greeks has been shown by  
Professor Rolleston to have been the  
white-breasted marten. Besides the  
cat, the Egyptians domesticated the  
ichneumon, popularly known as  
"Parah's rat," which is still to be  
seen in houses at Cairo.

## MARRIAGE BY STEALTH

JEFFERSONVILLE'S THRIVING  
MATRIMONIAL MART.

Over Two Thousand Weddings a Year—  
Eloping Kentucky Lovers from Whom  
Hostile Justices Derive a Handsome In-  
come—An American Greta Green.

If the little city of Jeffersonville,  
Ind., decided to make an exhibit at  
the World's Fair she might have one  
that would attract more attention than  
the diamonds of Africa, the manu-  
factures of England or the fashions of  
Paris. It is a magistrate who has married  
6,500 runaway couples during four-  
teen years of close attention to busi-  
ness, and his name  
Justice Keigwin, is the "Little Squire." The  
name of "The Little Squire" is a house-  
hold word in many Kentucky homes,  
13,000 of their inmates having  
stood up before him and listened to  
the flowery eloquence of his cere-  
mony.

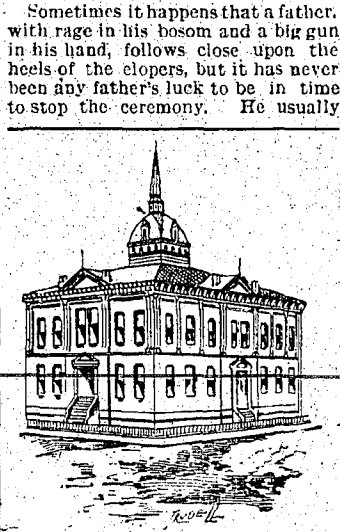
It is quite an interesting pastime  
to watch the Kentucky elopers as  
they come to Jeffersonville, seldom



JEFFERSONVILLE'S MATRIMONIAL MART.

less than two or three couples a day,  
says a correspondent. They are of  
all possible conditions of life and of  
all ages. It is a mistake to suppose  
that only the people from the rural  
districts seek matrimony in  
Jeffersonville, or that they are in  
all cases young. People  
from Louisville resort quite  
frequently to an alleged elopement,  
not because there are objecting par-  
ents, but because it is very much  
cheaper to come to Jeffersonville  
and be married by a magistrate than  
by a minister. The elopers go to  
church and afterward have a recep-  
tion for the benefit of friends at a con-  
siderable cost. Then it  
leads a sort of bogus romance to the  
average female heart. In such cases  
the parental consent, if the parties  
are under age, is, of course, readily  
obtained, and sometimes the elopers  
even bring a letter of consent with  
them. Probably there are fully as  
many of such cases as of real elopements.

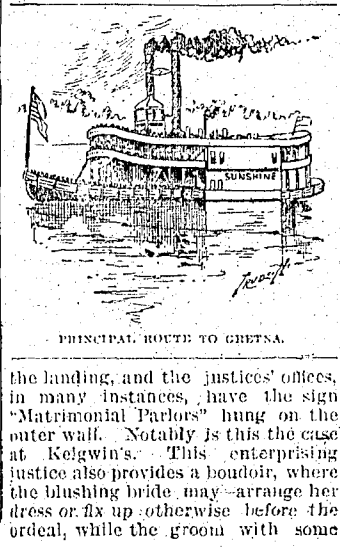
Sometimes it happens that a father,  
with rage in his bosom and a big gun  
in his hand, follows close upon the  
heels of the elopers, but it has never  
been any father's luck to be in time  
to stop the ceremony. He usually



JEFFERSONVILLE'S MATRIMONIAL MART.

blusters around awhile, threatens to  
prosecute the man who made affidavit  
to his daughter's age, and then goes  
home to simmer down at leisure and  
to forgive.

Although there have been not less  
than 10,000 marriages contracted in  
Clark County during the last fifteen  
years, and as each one puts \$2.50 in  
the exchequer of the county clerk  
and probably as much into the pocket  
of the justice or minister who officiates,  
it is easy to be seen that the  
business is a profitable one to the  
city, and as such it has been fondly  
nursed. Elopers have been treated  
kindly and with all possible consid-  
eration, not only by the justices but  
by the people. The court house,  
where the County Clerk dispenses the  
licenses, is almost in plain sight of



JEFFERSONVILLE'S MATRIMONIAL MART.

## WHAT SOCIETY WEARS.

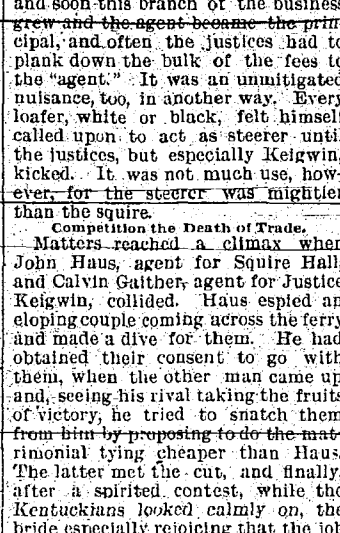
CRISP FASHION LETTER FROM  
THE METROPOLIS.

A Well-Informed Correspondent Tells of  
the Newest Costumes, New Ideas, a  
Nobby Walking Suit, an Embroidered  
Theater Wrap, and a Love of an Empire  
Gown.

Modes for the Month.

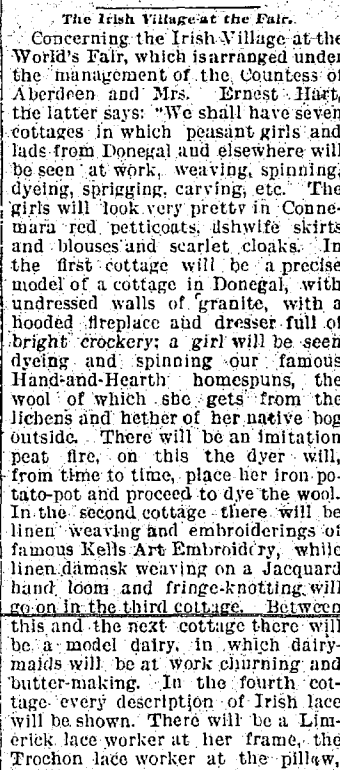
New York correspondence.

OULD anything be more suitable  
for brisk outdoor  
walking than the  
costume pictured  
in the initial illus-  
tration? It has an  
open cloak and a  
vest of velvet.  
The material is of  
wool in a grayish  
blue tint. The  
vest is of gray-  
blue velvet and  
the cloak of the  
same color, but of  
higher quality, and  
trimmed with  
camel's hair  
braid. The skirt  
is taken in the  
waist, so that it  
seems as if it  
were a skirt, but  
it is a cloak, and  
it is lined with  
silk or satin and  
has a balayouse.  
The waist is plain,  
and may be worn  
with or without the  
vest. The long jacket  
can also have a  
vest which is buttoned to it directly.  
If the waist is worn without the vest,  
a velvet belt is used which crosses at the  
back. The dress material has no seam  
in front except the dart, and the skirt  
the shoulders, arm-hole, and under the  
arm, with very small hooks. If you do  
not want to cut the material the front of  
the bodice can be pleated. The sleeves  
are Russian in form, with deep cuffs.  
The velvet vest is low cut in front and  
in the back, as shown in the picture,  
and is kept in position by whalebones.  
It reaches only to the skirt band and  
hooks in front, carrying the side point  
to be hooked at the side of the belt.  
The skirt of the cloak crosses in the  
back by an added fold. In the front it  
is box-pleated and sewed at the waist,  
so as to fall loosely. The jacket is silk-  
lined and has a little cape which is



THE NEW FASHION.

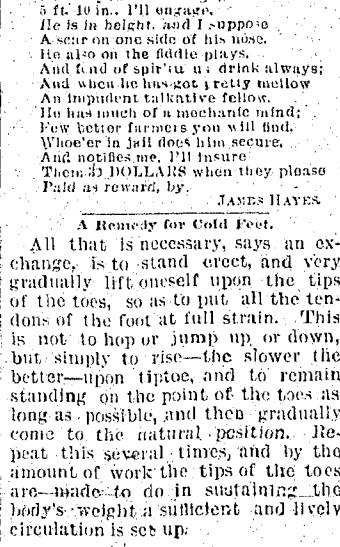
traced with braid. The sleeves are  
also trimmed with braid. It seems a  
pity to begin to use or-  
gandies and silk muslins till summer  
comes in, but they are so pretty that it  
is hard not to. Besides they give an  
effect of grace to the somewhat passe  
gowns of the season, at this time when  
one hardly wants to buy entirely new  
outfits. A very pretty Nile green silk  
that had grown a little soiled about the  
edge of the skirt, and marked about the  
neck as a party dress, was brightened  
up by charming freshness by a dear  
ruff of silk organdie set in festoons at  
the foot of the skirt. The top of the  
ruff was headed by three rows of rib-  
bons, pink, rich green and gold, these  
being the colors in the organdie. The  
gown of rose silk, had the entire skirt  
covered with a delicate silk muslin, all  
misty with a combination of fine cream  
and pink design of flowers. At the foot  
of the skirt there was a ruff in re-  
setted folds, the sleeves of silk were taken  
out entirely, and muslin ones substituted.  
These were full at the shoulders  
and extended to below the elbows. A  
feather fan in cream and lilac hung by  
a pink ribbon from the waist. Still, it



THE NEW FASHION.

is almost a pity not to wait till summer  
with its garden parties and soft warm  
moonlight! But that is the way with  
us now! Green pinks and violets at  
Christmas, and organdies in February.  
Next we will have ice skating and fur  
right here in June! Both of the costumes  
described are sketched herewith.

The next picture shows an em-  
broidered theater wrap. The fur plas-  
tron which comes down to a point in  
front is surrounded by a double-frilled  
collar, which fastens in front. Beneath  
the plastron the long front  
breadths begin. These are fastened on  
at the top in cone-shaped. The  
whole of the front breadths, lengthwise  
and around the edge, are bordered with  
fur. They are made of straight ma-  
terial and are slightly gathered in at  
the top, under the yoke and collar.  
Wings join the back breadths and  
are very much sloped, so as to fit the



THE NEW FASHION.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

AN INTERESTING AND INSTRU-  
CTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—  
Wholesome Food for Thought—Study-  
ing the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently  
and Profitably.

Heading the Law.

The lesson for Sunday, Feb. 26, may  
be found in Neh. viii. 1-12.

INTRODUCTION.

We are in the midst of a "meeting of  
days," a typical revival of the olden  
times. May we not find here spur and  
stimulus for an awakening of the right  
sort in the modern church and Sunday  
school? It is a whole-hearted return to  
God's word—a Bible festival. What  
else shall denote the high-water mark  
of loyalty to the Lord? The thorough-  
going return to his word? The revival  
of the future will be a revival of Bible  
study. As to the chronology of the  
times, put seventy-eight years between  
Zerubbabel's and Ezra's return and  
thirteen years between the return of  
Ezra and the coming of Nehemiah.  
About two months have elapsed since  
the arrival of Nehemiah, and in that  
time the walls have been repaired.  
Now for the walls of the heart.



THE NEW FASHION.

How shall the "reading of the law"  
produce its due effect? First, one must  
have a congregation. "And all the peo-  
ple gathered themselves together." Fill  
the churches. Empty benches are poor  
conductors for gospel electricity.  
The people calling for the word. O, to  
hear it read to a full house! The  
faithful pastor's heart to have the peo-  
ple themselves come and say: "Bring  
the Book." What is it, but the echo in  
man of the voice of God who had "com-  
manded" it to Israel? And after all,  
is not this what the people are saying  
by their clamorous needs, if not by their  
spoken words? "Put away your dreams,  
they are emptying. Your pretty fancies,  
your clever speculations. Give us the  
word of God! Give us the word of God!  
able us to do it! Teachers, pastors, ath-  
letes—help. And what a help the  
reader and interpreter of the book  
may be to the people if he will. A  
hundredfold also may be. The church  
that assumes to read the word, what  
they may read and what they may be-  
lieve—how sadly it has departed from  
the divine original! Ours it is to be  
simply loyal to the people, so that they  
may hear with understanding. They  
must surely hear it, for it is the word  
and conscience, under the guide of God's  
spirit, work. Do not tell the people  
what to think or what to do. That is  
God's part. Tell them what the Bible  
says, the teacher's part.

Attention is necessary. We cannot,  
with even the best things, do good un-  
less they be taken in. A large part of  
the bane of our latter-day Sunday  
school work is the inattentiveness and  
disregard that so often prevails. Insist  
upon it that the eyes be kept to the word  
and that one talk at a time. Here the  
ears of all the people (literally ren-  
dered), were unto the book of the law."  
They were, so to speak, pointed (the  
root of the Hebrew word; that way,  
that way) ears were to hear God's  
word. And in this case the Scriptures  
were addressed to "the men, and the  
women and those who could under-  
stand." The truth is not going to help  
any, and who fails is unable to give  
it. Strangers, do not let the people  
under another category (though it is all  
of grace and all through Christ), but  
women and children and intelligent men  
and women can only be helped as they  
hear the message. We shall know  
the truth, and the truth shall make us  
free.

HINTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.  
The Sunday-school is not, in all re-  
spects, a modern institution. Here in  
this lesson we find a representation of  
an old-fashioned Bible-school. Only, alas, in its main aspects,  
it occurred all too infrequently. But  
undoubtedly the synagogue service,  
which took its start from the days of the  
captivity, or at least from the return  
which is sought after in our class-work  
in the Sunday-school. It was an in-  
quiry into what the Book said, and what  
the Book taught. Rate the Sabbath-  
school high, see its roots running back  
to religious history, and you will find  
it in this enterprise. It is eternity  
work, it is God's own.

It was a popular movement, and this  
was a kind of popular ratification meet-  
ing. Nehemiah and Ezra were wise in  
giving the people an opportunity to dis-  
close themselves. The writer was con-  
versing not long since with a shrewd  
business man who called attention to  
the method by which the railroads of  
one of the great cities secured the de-  
termining vote of the people. They told  
their right of way through the cities.  
They allowed certain conspicuous in-  
fluentials of transit to have their way un-  
til the people and the city at last arose  
almost as one man, and the barriers  
fenced in track. And now the barriers  
are up and the boundaries determined  
for all time, as it were, by popular en-  
actment. That is the way to get things  
passed to stand. Make it a movement  
of the people.

"Open thou mine eyes," says the  
Golden Text, "that I may behold." How  
many there are who have eyes see  
not. And who can mend the eye-sight  
like the one who gave it at the first?  
There is a spot of flesh, they tell us,  
in Mammoth Cave, that has the outward  
organ quite distinct, but which is totally  
blind. It has so long accustomed itself  
to the dark that it has lost the power of  
vision. And now there goes a certain  
indefinite lecture up the cave, they tell  
us, saying: "He that hath ears to hear,  
let him hear;" ergo, Christianity is a  
religion of ears, may they have a reli-  
gion of ears and ears only, who "having  
ears, hear not, sure is a religion of  
hearing, of seeing. Lord, open thou  
their ears that they may hear, and their  
eyes that they may behold.

There is life in the old Book. Noth-  
ing in this world is like it for stirring  
the hearts of the people. What a feast  
of far things was that which Charles  
Spurgeon used to spread for those who  
sat at his table, or, rather, his Master's  
table. He "caused them to understand  
the reading." "One of the great preach-  
ers" biographers tell us, "little Bal-  
more Ind. who was taken to hear the  
sermon at the Tabernacle in London.  
He listened attentively, and at the close  
said: 'Papa, is that the greatest preach-  
er in the world?' 'Yes,' said the father:  
'I think he is.' 'Then,' the boy  
exclaimed, 'I know how to be a great  
preacher in the world—just pick out  
a nice chapter in the Bible, and tell just  
what is in it so that everybody can un-  
derstand you, and nothing more.'"

Next Lesson—"Keeping the Sabbath."

Neh. ix. 15-22.

Personal Paragraphs.

MR. AND MRS. PETER, of Wyandotte  
county, Kansas, are the proud parents  
of a baby having five fingers on each  
hand.

JOHN W. GRANTHAM, a resident of  
Johnston county, North Carolina, has  
seven grown daughters, six of whom  
are married, all to men whose bap-  
tismal name is John.

MISS FLORENCE BASCOM, of Will-  
iamstown, Mass., who will take the  
title of "Ph. D." from Johns Hopkins  
University, will be the first woman to  
receive such an honor from that insti-  
tution.

Education in Georgia.

The constitution of Georgia limits  
public school education to "the ele-  
mentary branches of an English edu-  
cation," and the Governor has vetoed  
a bill to afford instruction in phy-  
sics and the State and Federal con-  
stitutions, on the ground, among  
others, of its impolicy. His Excel-  
lency is himself a school teacher.

MRS. PATTI OWNS 10 canaries.



# TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be addressed to the name of the author, and not to the name of the editor. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates, to save the letters and figures plain and distinct.

If the saw trust is ready for business let it send out its circulars.

BEN BUTLER desired to die suddenly, and in that, as in most everything else, he had his own way.

With a full purse a man can travel around the world without knowing a word of foreign tongues. Money talks.

New York has nearly completed "the wind work" for a grand opera house. The other things will be arranged for later.

A CABLE says: "Charles De Lesseps is a broken man." Well, according to report, he has lots of company. The bulk of them seem "broke."

FINING a lawyer \$25 for contempt of court may not make the lawyer respectful, but impresses the luckless client who has to pay the fine in the end.

GREAT BRITAIN derives a revenue of \$1,200,000 yearly from the sale of revenue stamps that must be put upon all packages of patent medicines.

The purchase of Rembrandt's etchings is one of George Vanderbilt's artistic fads, and his collection is already considered to be one of the finest known.

ADMITTING the theoretical correctness of woman's demand for an enlarged field, many say that rearing crinoline is hardly the best way for her to spread herself.

A MAN never realizes what an ass he can make of himself when in love until he hears the plaintiff's lawyer in the breach of promise case read his letters in court. Then it is everlastingly too late.

DEPUTY DEROUIN received a scratch in the face in the course of a duel, and his honor was thus simply satisfied. Honor among these fighting French deputies appears to be merely skin deep.

TWENTY-EIGHT years ago George Hand lost sight of his son. He found him recently at a place on Puget Sound, and discovered that for several years they had been living within a few miles of each other.

A BALTIMORE memory culture man boasts because his pupils can recite some of Poe's poems backward or forward with equal ease. Some of Browning's poems can be understood with almost equal facility either way.

SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON, son of the famous historian, is about to retire from the Queen's service, in which he has had a half century's experience as a soldier, winning distinction in all the campaigns of that period.

NOW THAT a gang of moonshiners has been discovered in the suburbs of New York City, perhaps those forgers who come over with the expectation of shooting buffalo at the upper end of Broadway are not such stupid dunderheads after all.

AN Ogden preacher attended a prize fight and then swore out warrants for such of the other spectators as he could recognize. He was guilty, in this laudable effort, to elevate the pugilist, of one grave error. He swore out no warrant for his own arrest.

WYOMING courts examined 1,030 talesman and out of the lot failed to secure a jury to try a criminal case. Wyoming citizens must be of a high order of intelligence. There would be in a thousand men selected almost anywhere else twelve of the requisite mental capacity.

SPEAKING of the numerous deaths of great men, the Baltimore American says: "But Gladstone holds his own and works right along. He knows how to work without ruining his health, and he has a sensible wife, who understands her husband better than anybody else in the world."

TEED's theory that all human existence is at the center of the earth is almost as sensible as its author is holy. But people wish that it could be partly true. If Teed would retire to the center of the earth, or at least get a start in that direction, the circumstance would be smilingly endorsed.

RUSSIA has been drilling her troops with the thermometer 40 below zero, to learn if it is possible to conduct war in the Russian climate in winter. The troops only freeze their noses and ears and their feet and hands, and Russia exultingly concludes that war in winter is possible. Still the world claims to be civilized.

A SAN JOSE gentleman sent to New York for \$30,000 worth of goods, concerning the precise character of which he is not now communicative. He sent \$1,000. He did not get the goods, but he received a box containing a good quality of waste paper, useful perhaps, but dear at \$1,000. He also acquired some experience.

At one time the possibility of poisoning from arsenic in wall papers was extensively published, and the

noted chemist, Professor Chandler, has become convinced that it is a humbug, and that no one need longer entertain any fear of this bugaboo. There is in fact much greater danger of arsenical poisoning from the use of cosmetics.

FIVE years ago in Ashford, England, a woman was civil to a stranger. As a token of the surprise from which she seems never to have recovered, the stranger has just left her \$150,000. If the price of civility in England is governed by the usual law of supply and demand, the article is not only scarce there but may not unfairly be considered a luxury.

CINCINNATI, once "the hog metropolis," is again waking up, and proposes to erect \$2,000,000 stock yards and a magnificent hotel. The Queen City has large wealth, and is geographically located to control a great trade, with the South just now arousing to a new life. She has a wide and promising field, and the country will wish her prosperity.

CLASS records of the students of Yale College during the past eight years show that those who do not use tobacco have gained in height, weight, and lung capacity more than the smokers, and in one of the graduating classes of Amherst the abstainers are reported to have gained 24 per cent. in weight and 42 per cent. in chest growth more than the users of tobacco.

It has been estimated that machinery is performing 90 per cent. of the manufacturing labor of this country, and that the remaining 10 per cent. is performed by men, women and children. One cotton spinning machine can do as much work to-day as 100 operators could do two generations ago. A single little shop with improved machinery can now turn out more shoes than could formerly 30,000 shoemakers who did hand work. One planing machine can do the work of fifty men with hand tools.

STATISTICS from Staffordshire, England, emphasizing the fact that women cannot work in factories and succeed as mothers in raising a fair proportion of children, the increase of infant mortality there being twenty-eight per cent. above the average—already too high. Dr. Reid, discovering this fact, asks if it does not call for legislative interference. That is easier than suggesting what kind of law can avail to lessen this evil. Until the state shall be prepared to pension all mothers it can do nothing better than to stop interfering with those who instruct such women concerning contraceptives, or as the English say, "checks."

As a matter of economy the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus and St. Louis railroad employed a barber to tend its switches at the Alton Junction. His income from the railroad was assured, while that from his tourist establishment depended on the time and attention he devoted to it. During a probable period of conflict between his personal interests and those of his employers, he neglected the latter, failing to set a switch at a critical moment. So the railroad's peculiar method of curtailing expenses cost indescribable agony to nearly 100 people, twenty-three human lives, fatal injuries to fourteen, and serious injury to more than fifty others. And the intelligent Coroner's jury returned a verdict in each fatal case that death was caused by burning oil accidentally exploded and thrown over the unfortunate victims.

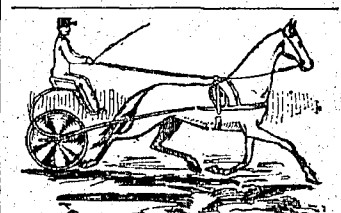
THE Marquis of Queensberry has always held a high place as authority on the manly art of "slugging." But no one ever expected to see him enter the ring against society, and make a desperate attempt to knock out in one round the venerable institution of marriage to one wife only. Yet this is precisely what he has just done in London, by giving a lecture in which he boldly advocates a plurality of wives. The shriek which Mrs. Grundy uttered when she heard of the preaching of such questionable sentiments was audible in most parts of Great Britain. But the Marquis holds firm, and says that he is merely a century ahead of the times. Can it be that this eccentric missionary is in the right, and that the coming man will be a kind of wholesome Mormon, with wives of every size, hue and temperament which may please his fancy? Away with the ideal Think of inviting a dozen mothers-in-law to dinner at once!

## DRIVING ON ONE WHEEL.

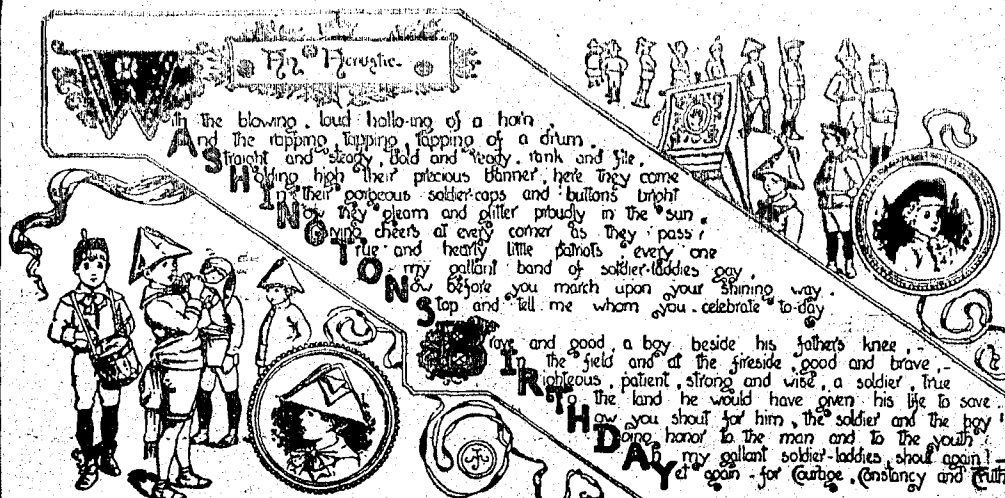
Western Inventive Genius Comes to the Front with a Novel Sulk.

In order to reduce to the minimum the weight to be drawn by trotting horses, with the possibility of still

further lowering the mile record, two Western inventors have designed the novel vehicle shown in the accompanying illustration. In describing it, the Philadelphia Record says it possesses but a single wheel, the endless shaft being bent in front to form a raised foot portion, connected with the saddle girth of the horse. The rear portion of the shaft carries the connections with the wheel, and in addition supports the curved springs forming the seat of the driver.



ONE-WHEEL VEHICLE.



## GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Condensed Story of the Life of Our First President.

All the boys and girls are glad when Washington's birthday comes, for they know that that means a holiday, and who does not welcome that? But how many of them know very much about the "Father of his Country," as he is called, in whose honor this 22d day of February is kept?

The story of George cutting down the cherry tree with his little hatchet and then frankly owning up to the deed is well known, as is also another story of much the same kind which tells how he was very fond of taming and breaking in unmanageable colts. One day, however, just as he had succeeded in gaining control over a very valuable colt, he burst a blood vessel and died in a few minutes. But George, with his usual honesty, did not hesitate to

tell his mother and frankly confess his fault. There are many other stories told about Washington's youthful days, all of which tend to give one the impression that he was a stiff, priggish little fellow; but the fact is, that all these stories are without foundation, and very little is actually known about Washington's boyhood, except that he was a sturdy, athletic boy, and probably very far from being a prig. In those days in Virginia it is not at all unlikely that he was fond of breaking in colts, and judging from his character in after days, there is no doubt that if he had caused the death of a colt or had injured his father's cherry trees, he would have promptly confessed it at once, just as any other honest boy would have done.

He was born Feb. 22, 1732, at Bridge Creek, Va. The house in which he was born was a quaint old farm-house, with a high roof sloping down almost to the ground. There were four rooms on the ground floor, with an attic above. When George was 3 years old this house was burned down to the ground, and was never rebuilt. The family moved to a place on the banks of the Rappahannock River, opposite Fredericksburg, and there lived for many years, in a farm-house much like the one in which George was born. There was a large family of children, and a happy time they had, playing about in the meadows which sloped down from the house on the river. George was large for his age and very strong and athletic, and this made him a leader among the boys. At one point in the river, opposite the lower part of Fredericksburg, it is said he could fling a stone across to the other side, a feat which none of the other boys could perform.

His father died while George was still young and his mother was then left with several small children to provide for, and so it was necessary that 14-year-old George should go to work. But it was hard to find work that he could do, and at length it was decided that he should go to sea. The boy was delighted with this prospect, but at the last moment Mrs. Washington's heart failed her and she could not consent that he

should go, so he stayed at home for a time and went on with his mathematical studies. A few years later Lord Fairfax, a gentleman who owned a great deal of property and who had taken a great fancy to the boy, engaged him to do some surveying, and for two or three years he lived and worked in the forests, often wading through swamps and sleeping under a ground, and thus growing hardy

and strong. He distinguished himself by his bravery and wisdom in the French and Indian war, and when our colonists decided to be no longer subject to England, he was made Commander-in-Chief of our army. At the close of the war he was chosen to be our first President.

He was remarkably large of stature and very strong. He had the appearance of being about 6 feet, 8 inches in height, but was really 6 feet 2 inches. His hands and wrists were very large, as were also his feet. He was obliged to have his gloves made to order, and his boots were No. 13. The following fact will illustrate his strength. When in camp his tent and poles when rolled up were so heavy that two men were needed to carry them, but Washington could pick them up with one hand and pitch them into the wagon.

In 1790 he died at his home at Mount Vernon of the crop or something very similar, and his loss was deeply mourned by the whole nation. Mount Vernon is situated on the banks of the Potomac River, and to this day the boats, as they steam up and down the river, toll their bells when they pass the house where Washington lived and died and the tomb where he lies buried.

WASHINGTON'S PAPER MILL.

Where the Father of His Country Made a Sheet of Paper.

George Washington's visit to Long Island in the spring of 1790 appears to be a matter of special interest to the paper-making industry. Here, with his own hands, made a sheet of paper, which was for a long time retained by Onderdonk and his descendants, and may be in existence to this day.

Only a small hamlet was there when Washington visited the place. The natural scenery has undergone a change, and the hamlet has become a town. In a southeasterly direction in the near distance is Hempstead Harbor. Hill, 354 feet high, the highest point of land on the island. Mill-ponds, supplied by abundant springs, at the foot of the wood bluffs, which rose on either side of the bay in all their picturesque beauty, then, as they do to-day. The old mansion honored by the presence of Washington still stands in excellent repair. It is owned and occupied by Dr. J. H. Bogart, who, writing recently of this bit of Washingtonia, said:

"The main portion of the present paper mill was built about one hun-

dred years ago, and was the work of the Agricultural Department is the interest taken by farmers in combating plant diseases. Plant diseases are now classified, and expressed in plain language, and but few farmers who receive the bulletins fail to take advantage of the information given, especially in the application of remedies. Fungicides and insecticides are now as much a portion of the farmer's supplies as his fertilizers.

TERRA DEL FUEGO (the land of fire) was so named by Magellan from the fact that as he moved through the straits which bear his name he observed fires lighted by the natives at many points along the shore. Very generally, but erroneously, the name applied to a number of islands is supposed to indicate the existence of active volcanoes, when, in truth, there is not a single volcano in all Fuego, nor has there been one there since America was discovered.

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WASHINGTON'S EYE-GLASSES.

curved pin which was fastened to the lapel of his coat. His sunshade was a queer little affair with an ebony stick. The shade was of yellow silk, with a tiny fringe around it, and was always carried when the father

of his country went for a drive. In those days men did not wear broad-brimmed straw hats.

Jewish Colonization.

The Jewish Colonization Association's first report of the progress thus far made in settling Jewish refugees, chiefly from Russia, in hospitable lands, shows that up to the 20th of last September some \$300,000 of the original capital of \$2,000,000 had been expended, half of it in the purchase of land and the other half in settlements of families on the land.

The colonies have chiefly been established in the Argentine Republic. One has been formed in Canada, 330,000 acres of land in all have been purchased and about 1,000 families have been settled. The council of the association believes the undertaking can be made self-supporting, and established on a financially sound basis. Five hundred families will henceforth be settled every year, and it is believed that when the success of the scheme is clear there will be a large emigration of self-supporting families. Each of the families settled by the association receives 100 acres, and \$100 for building, plant, etc., which they are expected to recoup in a few years. It is noted that while all this is excellent, Baron Hirsch's noble scheme can make scarcely a perceptible impression on the mass of Jewish distress in Russia. It would take, it is urged, an emigration of 50,000 Jews a year merely to keep down the natural increment of population, if calculated at one per cent. per annum.

Plant Diseases.

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Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

How is it that no one has thought of Governor Hogg as an appropriate and fitting representative as Secretary of Agriculture.

The republicans are taking comfort in claiming Judge Gresham as of their party says a democratic paper. That is not the kind of comfort the democrats are taking. —Det. Journal.

In going outside of his party for his premier, Mr. Cleveland plainly reveals to the country his estimate of democratic statesmanship, as it exists at present.

The public is not surprised that there was no man in the democratic party able to be Secretary of State, and that Gresham, the ungunguiup, had to be chosen.

Only one nation in the world, France, has more gold than the United States. The United Kingdom has \$100,000,000 and Germany \$50,000,000 less. It is nonsense to talk of a scarcity of gold in this country.

The appropriations of the present Congress will probably reach \$1,038,000,000. Those of the famous "billion dollar" Congress footed up only \$988,000,000. The present Congress is entitled to the sobriquet.

"Railroad men along the Mackinac branch of the Michigan Central are circulating petitions asking for a change in the registration laws, so as to permit them to vote wherever they may be on election day."

The great rush of the democracy to Washington to attend the inauguration ceremonies, and to look after the vacancies to be made in federal offices, will increase the business of the pawnbrokers to a great extent.

By selecting Hoke Smith, of Georgia, for Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Cleveland has served notice upon all Union veterans that their interests are to be entrusted to a man whose sympathies are intensely southern. —Bay City Tribune.

The towns along the Michigan Central are making considerable disturbance and complaint about the mail facilities along the line; the commercial men are all clamoring, and so much fuss may bring the Central managers to consider the public convenience. —Alpena Echo.

Gov. Hogg has sent a special message to the Texas legislature severely condemning the mob that tortured and burned the negro Smith at Paris, and suggesting the enactment of additional laws to prevent mob violence in the state. The Texas executive is entitled to honor for the stand he has taken against torture by fire. —Blade.

Reports to the state board of health show rheumatism, neuralgia, tonsillitis, bronchitis, influenza, in the order named, caused the most sickness in Michigan during the week ending February 11th. Diphtheria is reported at 42 places, scarlet fever at 51, typhoid fever at 21, measles at 37, and small-pox at one place.

Eighteen hundred square feet have been allotted to the public school exhibit of Michigan at the world's fair, and Ferris S. Fitch, secretary and superintendent of the exhibit, is desirous that it shall be a credit to the state. Everything must be sent to the Superintendent of Public Instruction before March 1st, and it is hoped that every school in the state will be represented.

The Grand Rapids Democrat asserts that the time will come when the principles of the Miner law will prevail, and in those days all fair-minded men will accord honor to the democrats of Michigan for having set the example. Well, the republicans are perfectly willing that the democrats should sit down and wait till that honor comes along in the fullness of time. In the meantime republicans have no use for the law and return it to their waiting friends in as good order as when received. Besides, the principles of the Miner law are not new, and this is not the first time that they have been rejected. —State Republican.

The New York Sun warns the democrats against Mr. Gresham's occupation of the secretary of state's office, because if Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Stevenson both die or suffer from disability, Gresham, as head of the cabinet, will be president of the United States. The Sun is very solemn about the one life that stands between Gresham and the presidency if Cleveland should die. But it is still more solemn to think that only Mr. Cleveland's life stands between the United States and the presidency of Adlai Stevenson. That is positively appalling. —Det. Journal.

Congressman Feltwell, democrat of New York, warns the republicans that none of them are safe with Cleveland in his present mood, and Tom Platt is nervous for fear that he may be invited into the Cabinet. The President-elect is trying to get into good company.

The St. Louis Republic accuses the G. A. R. Post at Honolulu of having plotted and carried out the Hawaiian revolution, and started the annexation movement. This is the least harmful thing the Republic has ever said about the Grand Army of the Republic, and probably the nearest true. The Post had too high a sense of its duty to take part in the political movement as a Post, but we have no doubt that the individual members were active promoters of the scheme, and are among the most earnest advocates of annexation. It will be a great day for the comrades when Old Glory shall be hoisted as the banner of the Hawaiian Archipelago. —National Tribune.

The democratic legislature of Indiana, which refused to adjourn on hearing of the death of General Hayes, and tabled a resolution of condolence and respect, refuses to appropriate money for the Grand Army encampment at Indianapolis this summer. The large body of soldier-buffers in that state seems to be well represented in the legislature. In a letter on this delay Gen. Lew Wallace says: "In no other way could they more euphuistically dishonor the state, and in no other connection could they more generally publish the dishonor."

For the Michigan crop report for February, issued by the secretary of state, returns were received from 740 correspondents, representing 580 townships. The report shows that the wheat fields of Michigan have been well covered with snow since the first of January. On the 15th ult. the average depth of the snow in the state was 13.19 inches, and on February 1st, it was 12.55 inches. The total number of bushels of wheat marketed by farmers in January was 1,245,129, and the total number of bushels marketed in the six months, August to December, was 9,356,744, or 493,351 bushels less than marketed in the same months last year.

Illustrative of democratic consistency we present two recorded facts. The Chicago platform contains the following plank:

"We denounce the republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal."

A bill to repeal the Sherman act has recently been defeated in both houses of congress, a majority of the democrats voting against the measure. Comment is unnecessary. —Bay City Tribune.

"For the first time in the history of the government since it has had modern post office facilities the appropriations are below the estimated receipts. During the four years of Postmaster General Wamman's administration, the revenues increased nearly \$70,000,000, or \$15,500,000 more than the entire revenue of the department for the last year of the Cleveland administration. The increase in the revenues of the department during the Garfield-Arthur administration was \$45,585,000. During the Cleveland administration it was \$26,503,000, while during the Harrison administration it will reach nearly \$70,000,000. This shows that it pays to increase the facilities of the department as has been done under the present administration."

The Man In The Moon is supposed to have a special influence on the affairs of lovers, but comparatively few realize how old the superstition is. This same man in the moon has for ages been the god of love of the Chinese, and it is believed, slides down to earth on a moonbeam, ties the end of the lover's queue to the fair maiden's nose, by a magical knot, after which nothing can prevent the union. The marriage ceremonies of this ancient nation are very curious, and these and many others are described in a very interesting article on "Curious Customs of Courtship and Marriage," charmingly illustrated, published in Demorest's Family Magazine for March. A superbly illustrated paper, entitled "In Mulberry Bend and Beyond," gives a very clear idea of the slums of New York, and to read the profusely illustrated article on "Japanese Industries and Occupations" is almost equal to a trip to Japan. If you are interested in knowing about a fashionable theater-party, a Lenten luncheon, ladies' literary clubs, a grand musicale, and other Lenten entertainments, you should read "A Debutante's Winter in New York; there are a number of charming stories, good poems, Madam La Mode discourses of the latest "Society Fads," there are innumerable illustrations, including a water color of a "Viking Ship," and all the departments are full to overflowing of good things. Demorest's is the ideal "family" magazine, and every number is equally interesting. Published for 20 cents a copy, or \$2 a year, by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 E. 14th St., New York.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17, '93.

Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, so far as announced, is much more pleasing to republicans than to democrats, and the selections indicate, that the democratic party proper is to be consulted even less from March 4th, 1893, than it was during Mr. Cleveland's other administration. He appears to feel under no obligations to the machine element, either for his nomination or his election, and the statement has been made during the last two or three days by observant men, that Mr. Cleveland was ambitious of founding a new political party, more republican than democratic in its tendencies. Such prominent democrats as Senators Gorman and Bruce acknowledge that they have not even asked their opinion by Mr. Cleveland concerning the membership of the cabinet; consequently there is a feeling of resentment in the Senate against him, and Senator Hill is adding fuel to the flames in every way he can. The democratic talk is mostly aimed at Gresham, but the truth of the matter is that the selection of Dan Lamont to be Secretary of War and of ex-partisan Bissell to be Postmaster General gives as little satisfaction as that of Gresham to be Secretary of State. They are regarded as personal and not political selections. Carlisle as Secretary of the Treasury is the only one of the four members of the cabinet already selected who can truly be said to meet the expectations of the democrats in Congress. That this feeling of enmity to Mr. Cleveland exists is plain to all, but your correspondent does not think, reports to the contrary notwithstanding, that it will be carried to the extent of opposing the confirmation of any of the cabinet nominations, although nothing would be more to the liking of Senator Hill; but Senator Hill is too shrewd a politician, to butt his head against a brick wall. Unless he has positive assurances from a sufficient number of Senators to make it certain that he can defeat the nominations it is not probable that he will openly oppose them.

Senator Sherman says he does not favor an issue of bonds unless it becomes absolutely necessary in order to keep up the gold reserve in the Treasury. His bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$50,000,000 in five year 3 per cent. bonds for the purpose of replenishing the gold reserve which has been favorably reported, is simply to save some money to the government if bonds have to be issued. No new law is needed to issue bonds, but bonds issued under present laws would have to bear not less than 4 per cent. and to run for a long term of years; hence Senator Sherman's bill. The President is so strongly opposed to an issue of bonds that it is certain nothing short of the direst financial straits would cause him to allow it while he remains in office, and Secretary Foster says he sees nothing in the situation to require it at this time.

The President having forwarded the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii to the Senate, accompanied by a message recommending its immediate ratification, has gone to Maryland for two or three days duck shooting. It was first thought that it would be best to accomplish annexation by an act of Congress, but owing to the short time remaining of the session and the belief that prompt action was necessary it was concluded to do it by treaty, which only needs the ratification of the Senate and the formal acceptance of the Hawaiian government to become binding on both countries. The treaty is a very short one. It provides that the provisional government of Hawaii shall remain in charge of that country until Congress shall provide by legislation a new government. It also provides that it must be ratified by the Hawaiian government within sixty days after it is received at Honolulu. Besides the message and the treaty the President sent to the Senate a mass of correspondence relating to Hawaii and the policy of the United States in dealing therewith in the past. The President assured himself before taking this action that the Senate would ratify the treaty, and Secretary of State Foster says he expects to sign the official copy of it, after its ratification, for the Commissioners to take back with them before he sails for Europe, and he is booked to leave on the 25th inst.

Representative and Senator-elect Henry Cabot Lodge is in a pleasant state of mind just now. The House committee to which was referred a resolution reciting that, Mr. Lodge and a friend had enjoyed the privilege of examining the historical archives of the State department which was denied to others, and providing for an investigation has been reported back to the House, the committee asking to be excused from its further consideration, because of there being no reason for an investigation. The proposed amendments to the pension laws were voted down by the House just as had been expected from the time the committee decided to offer them. Representative Boutelle of Maine, made a scorching speech against them, which at times had a very irritating effect upon those who favored the amendments.



MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

HEART DISEASE 20 YEARS.

Dr. Allen's Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind. Dear Sir: For 20 years I was troubled with heart disease. Would frequently have falling spells and swooning at night. Had to sit up or get out of bed to breathe. Had pain in my left side and back most of the time; at last I became disabled. I was very nervous and nearly worn out. The last excitement would come to me to faint. I was also much troubled with indigestion. For the last fifteen years I could not sleep any longer or back until I began taking your New Heart Cure. I had not taken it very long until I felt much better, and I can now sleep on either side or back without the least discomfort. I have no pain, smothering drops, no wind on stomach or other disagreeable symptoms. I am able to do all my own housework without any trouble and consider myself cured. It is now four years since I have taken any medicine. Am in better health than I have been for 40 years. I honestly believe that Dr. Allen's New Heart Cure saved my life. I have a nice home and a well woman. I am now 62 years of age, and am able to do a good day's work. Very truly, Mrs. Elmira Hatch. May 29th, 1892.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY RETURNED.

For sale by L. FOURNIER.



THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

Send TEN cents to 28 Union St., N. Y., for our prize game, "Blind Luck," and win a New Home Sewing Machine. The New Home Sewing Machine Co., ORANGE, MASS. CINCINNATI, OHIO. ST. LOUIS, MO. CHICAGO, ILL. NEW YORK, N. Y. PHILADELPHIA, PA. BOSTON, MASS. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. FOR SALE BY HANSON & BRADEN, Grayling, Mich.

GENTLEMEN!! 'ARE YOU IN?'

MY New FALL and WINTER lines of OVERCOATING, SUITING, etc., are now ready for inspection and I will be pleased to show you all the LATEST STYLES FOR THE COMING SEASON. If you are in need of anything in my line do not fail to call and EXAMINE MY STOCK and GET PRICES. None but FIRST CLASS workmen employed.

H. FELDSTEIN, The Nobby Tailor, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

**LARABEE'S DRUG STORE!**  
Successor to H. C. Thatcher.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERIES, CONFECTIONERY, STATIONERY AND DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

WE AIM to keep a fresh, full stock of everything to be found in a First Class DRUG STORE, and by prompt and careful attention to business and reasonable prices, to merit and receive our share of patronage.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS carefully filled by A. S. LARABEE, who has had twelve years' experience, and is a regularly registered Pharmacist.

First Door East U. S. Land Office, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

ELEGANT

New Upright Pianos!

Largest size, three stringed, three pedals, fine brilliant tone throughout. Complete and warranted, with plush stool and scarf for \$250.00. Terms one-half down on delivery, and balance on terms to suit.

Several good second-hand pianos on hand taken in trade, all in good playing condition 75 to 150. Terms \$25.00 down, balance terms to suit.

New organs, six octave, solid black walnut, fine tone, durable workmanship with all late improvements, the next thing to a piano in playing capacity, \$75.50 on monthly payments, or \$25.00 down and balance to suit buyer. This is a \$125.00 organ.

We also offer a variety of very good organs for \$50.00. Terms \$15.00 down and \$10.00 every three months.

Travelling agents will charge you from \$25.00 to \$100.00 more than we ask, they have to do it to pay expenses. You take no risk in dealing with us, we are near by and established and if anything is not perfectly satisfactory we are ready and willing to make it so, at all times.

It is for our interest to do so in order to build up trade in your locality. We send an instrument to any one who desires to buy, who mean business, with privilege of examination and trial before we ask a cent, and if not satisfactory we take it back without any trouble.

Every instrument warranted for five years. Let us know what you want and we will try and suit you. Write now.

**THE KIMBALL AGENCY,**  
909 Washington Avenue,  
One block North of Center Avenue.  
BAY CITY MICHIGAN.  
H. A. SAGE, Manager.

H. A. KIBBY

—Practical—  
Military and Civilian Tailor, Grayling, Mich.

Office up stairs, over the Land Office. Entrance either on Cedar street, or Michigan Avenue.

It is my desire that the people of Grayling and surrounding country know where to leave their order for clothes. If you will call on me, I will show you some of the latest novelties in Foreign and Domestic Woolsens, at prices that defy competition. A first class fit is guaranteed to every customer. Call and see me, and be satisfied that I tell the truth.

**VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE**  
For 1893, just issued, contains Colored Plates of Alpine flowers, Begonias, Dahlias, Carnations, Gladioli, Juncos, Pinks, Pansies, Corn and Potatoes. Descriptions and prices of the very best Flowers and Vegetables, and many Novelties. Try Chamber Peas and Golden Nugget Corn, they pleased everybody last year. Hundreds of beautiful and appropriate quotations from the best authors makes it The Poet's Number. Every lover of a good garden should send for it. For Guide, which can be deducted from first order—costs nothing. JAMES VICK & SONS, Rochester, N. Y.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

Beginning January 16th., 1893  
I will close out my entire stock, except Groceries. These goods must be sold inside of 60 days, and at the prices I am offering them, they are sure to go. See some of the prices given below:  
Gent's all wool Underwear, former price \$ 1.25, now \$ 0.75.  
" " " " " 1.00 " 50.  
Ladie's " " " 1.00 " 50.  
Children's " " " 90 " 50.  
" " " " 50 " 25.  
One lot of Boy's wool Half Hose, " 25 " 15.  
" " " " 15 to 25 " 7 to 15.

Do not forget our stock of BOOTS, which I am offering for less than 50 per cent off first cost. Our stock of SHOES at same discount.

Arctics & Overshoes for less than ever before offered. In Dress Goods we can save you from 40 to 50 per cent off of regular price. Corsets 25 per cent off.

Remember all sales after the above date to be for Cash or its equivalent.

Until further notice my Feed Mill will run every Thursday.

**D. B. CONNER,**  
Grayling - - - - - Michigan.

DO NOT FORGET THIS!

When you are in need of anything in the line of

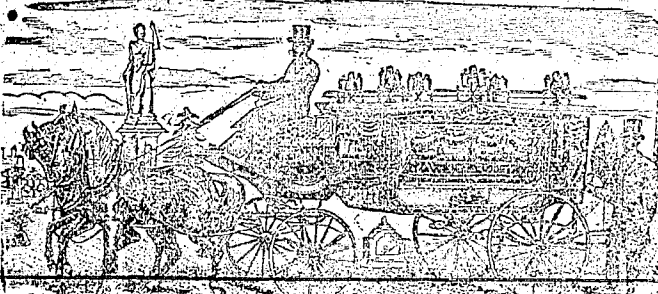
DRUGS, MEDICINES, SCHOOL SUPPLIES, BOOKS, STATIONERY, CONFECTIONARY and Toilet Articles, It will pay you to call at the CORNER DRUG STORE.

FINE TOBACCOS AND CIGARS, A SPECIALTY.

Physician's prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, by a competent druggist.

L. FOURNIER, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



AT HANSON & BRADEN'S FURNITURE ROOMS.

WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASES and BURIAL CASES; Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a good margin to investors.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:  
A Cheap House and desirable Lot on Cedar Street.  
The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets.  
Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable.  
Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets.  
Several choice lots on Brink's addition.  
GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner Peninsular Avenue and Ogema Street. Cheap.  
A number of good farms.  
Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville.  
Fine Brick Store in Hudson.  
Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for other property.  
Jan 23, 1893. O. PALMER.

**RUPTURE**  
CURED or NO PAY for services.  
Written guarantee to PERMANENTLY CURE all kinds of RUPTURE of both sexes. NO PAIN, NO OPERATION, NO DETENTION FROM BUSINESS. For full information and illustrated Pamphlet containing Medical references, (free). Address Dr. H. W. MARSH, THE O. E. MILLER CO., 102-104-106 Mich. Av. DETROIT, MICH.



LOCAL ITEMS

Hillman wants a woodenware factory. Boy's heavy Rubbers, for 48 cents, worth 75 cents, at D. B. Conners'.

East Tawas is to have a basswood panel mill. A new cheese factory at Tawas is nearly completed.

Oysters served in any style at A McLean's restaurant. The Supervisors of this county will meet next Wednesday.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant. Miss Vena Jones went to Chicago, yesterday, for a short visit.

A select lot of Fruits, just received at McLean's. R. Hanson attended the Michigan Club banquet at Detroit, this week.

When you want a fresh loaf of bread go to McLean's. The Band realized \$67.00 above all expenses, from their entertainment.

Boy's Rubber Boots, for 85 cents, worth \$1.25, at D. B. Conners'. 1,245,120 bushels of wheat were marketed in Michigan during January.

For Choice Pork and Beef Steaks, call on Chalkley and McKnight. Mrs. L. Broila fell on the ice, last Thursday, and fractured her wrist.

Butterfly Cream, at Claggett & Pringles'. An organization for charitable purposes has been organized at Manistee. Grand Army button badges can be procured by comrades, at this office.

E. Forbush, of Maple Forest, was in town last Saturday, and made us a call. Remember the Y. P. S. C. E. social at the W. R. C. hall, Tuesday evening next.

All kinds of Vegetables, at Claggett & Pringles'. Michigan received 9,600 immigrants as an addition to her population during 1892.

Great reduction in Fascinators, at the store of S. H. & Co. The "Ray Moran," a St. Ignace hotel, was burned last week. Loss \$3,000.

Quaker Rolled oats, at Claggett & Pringles'. Regular meeting of the Woman's Relief Corps, next Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

School Books, at Fournier's Drug Store. Geo. W. Fox, member of U. S. Grant Post of Bay City, died last Saturday, and was buried Tuesday.

John Bond, one of the early settlers of Manistee, has just been sent to the insane asylum. Nice Cap Honey, at Claggett & Pringles'.

The thermometer registered 26 degrees below zero, at East Tawas, last Sunday night. The celebrated "Diamond" brand of Oysters, for sale by A. McLean.

Ulysses Grant Keeler was fined \$1,000 for betraying Nora Badder of Orange. Bad job. For the best grades of Family Flour, go to Claggett and Pringles'.

The Michelson & Hanson Co. will move their old store building from Otsego Lake to Bagley. D. B. Conner is closing out his Dry Goods, at greatly reduced prices.

Regular meeting of Grayling Chapter, of Eastern Star, next Monday evening, the 27th. Hand made Socks and Mitts, at Claggett & Pringles'.

Regular communication of Grayling Lodge, F. & A. M. next Thursday evening, March 2d. For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant.

E. H. Putnam, of Frederic, was in town last Thursday. He made us a pleasant call. A fine line of Dried Fruits, at Claggett & Pringles'.

Lewis Gadwood, of Gaylord, got a two years sentence to Jackson last week for stealing a watch. If you want a good Meat Roast, call on Chalkley and McKnight.

Three children in the family of John Schroeder at Bay City, died of diphtheria during last week. Ladies and Misses' Leggings, at less than half price, at D. B. Conners'.

During 1892 the Michigan Central railroad hauled 186,369,245 feet of logs on the Mackinac division. Pettibohn's Breakfast food, at Claggett & Pringles'.

Miss Fannie Staley returned from her visit with friends at Caro, and other points in southern Michigan, Monday. A full line of Cook and Heating Stoves, at lowest prices, at the Tin and Hardware store of A. Kraus.

These being 10 cents per dozen in Grayling, and scarce at that, but in Bay City they are but 23 cents.

School Supplies of all descriptions, at Fournier's Drugstore. E. G. Paves, of South Branch, has tendered his resignation as chairman of the Board of School Examiners.

Salling, Hanson & Co. have just received a fine line of Brass and China Lamps. Call and examine them. L. Jensen took charge of the Michigan & Hudson Lumber Co's interests at Bagley last week.—Leontion Courier.

Olivet students are a patriotic lot, and have recently erected a flag pole and hung the starry banner to the breeze. Salted and Fresh Crackers, at Claggett and Pringles'.

Regular encampment of Marcin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 27th. Miss Mason returned from Southern Michigan last week, where she had been visiting with friends the last six weeks.

Have you seen those Red and White Blankets which Salling, Hanson & Co. are selling very cheap. Train No. 96 broke a flange, Friday night, going south, at St. Helens. One of the brakemen was considerably injured.

Plush Caps, of the latest styles, at Salling, Hanson & Co's. Many deer are being killed by wolves in Alpena and adjacent counties. The deep snow rendered them an easy prey to wolves.

The finest line of Canned Goods, in town, at Claggett & Pringles'. M. J. Connine is still under the weather, consequently all criminal cases had to be carried over until March.—Oscoda Press.

Money is what we want. Call at Bell's, and get shoes at slaughter prices. Mrs. D. Trotter went to Bay City, the beginning of the week, on a visit to friends and relatives in that city and Oxford.

If you want a good pair of Pants, call and get prices at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co., before purchasing elsewhere. The rest of the Molitor murder cases to be tried at Alpena, will not be taken up until the latter part of the present term of court.

Go to Chalkley and McKnight's market for all kinds of Fresh and Salt meats. W. M. Featherly, editor of the An Sable Monitor, will apply for admission to the bar. Featherly is a fighter, and would make a good lawyer.

Go to Bonnell's for Souvenir Photograph holders. Something new and Nobby. We are pleased to notice the improvement in health of O. J. Bell. He was down at the store Tuesday, and walked home, for the first time.

Bread, Rusk, Buns and Cakes, baked fresh, at the Palace Bakery, of A. McLean. S. Hemphel received a telegram Tuesday, with the sad intelligence of the sudden death of his father, John Hemphel, of Flint, aged 53 years.

If you want a good cup of Coffee, try the Mocha and Java, for sale by Salling, Hanson & Co. Philip Bacon, of St. Ignace, was struck by a railroad snow plow last week. He was found wedged in among the flanges of the plow and was badly hurt.

Geo. L. Alexander and John Staley represented the republicans of this county at the State Convention, and the Republican banquet, in Detroit, yesterday. For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

"Uncle John" Oliver, a well known Scotch citizen of Bay City, died suddenly last Friday night. He was 85 years old and had resided in Bay City 17 years. Do not forget that Salling, Hanson & Co. keep the largest line of Heating Stoves in the market.

Garret Meade, who has been visiting with friends in New York, for the last three months, returned last Saturday morning. He reports having had a pleasant time. Wind Mill and Well Supplies of all kinds, prices as low as good work will warrant. F. DECKROW.

The mail carrier between Kalkaska and Fletcher has for the last few weeks been carrying mails on horseback. He always takes a shovel with him to make a path for his horse. Only one more week before Bell closes his 20 per cent. discount sale. Now is the time. First come first served.

Philip Doyle shot a wild cat in his yard on Saturday afternoon last. The animal, when first discovered, was trying to make its way into Mr. Doyle's chicken coop.—Oscoda Press. We will furnish DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE and the AVALANCHE, to our subscribers, for one year, at \$2.00.

The Y. P. S. C. E. will give a social and entertainment at the W. R. C. hall, Tuesday evening, Feb. 23rd. Refreshments will be served. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

Great Slaughter Sale in Groceries, at Claggett & Pringles'. Prices, rock bottom. Call and see. Rev. A. J. Richards, of Bay City, who was thrown from his cutter, some time since, was more seriously injured than was at first supposed. His leg was seriously fractured and he will be confined to the house for several weeks.

Mrs. W. S. Chalkley and Mrs. McKnight, with their father and brother, who came from Fife Lake, on Tuesday accompanied the remains of their sister to that place for interment. They left on the early train yesterday morning.

O. J. Bell makes the first cut in prices ever offered by him. He means it. Twenty per cent. off on regular price of shoes, and a tremendous cut on special bargains. Burton Thayer and twelve other Knights of Pythias, of West Branch, attended the installation of officers of Grayling Lodge last Wednesday evening. He left for Owosso to-day, to accept of a position in the Times office at that place.

The large chandelier in the Presbyterian church, fell last Monday night, during the services, and was totally destroyed. Happily the church was not crowded and the chandelier hanging well to the front of the church no one was injured, although it fell close to Rev. Taylor.

One by one the old soldiers are answering to the last roll call. Last week one replied from here and was laid to rest by comrades, although unknown to many, yet it seemed, from the number present, that the touching of elbows on such kindred occasions, was forgotten by some, who should have been present. The dead have no pocket-books or votes, is the only reason we can see for their absence.

A telegram from St. Helens says the deep snow and cold weather are killing the deer in that vicinity. The crust will not bear the deer, thus making them an easy prey of the wolves and wild cats, ferocious from hunger, and that it is doubtful if there will be a deer left in Roscommon county by spring. Woodmen report having found deer in the swamps so weakened by hunger that they could not run.—Cheboygan Tribune.

The various northern Michigan towns should take prompt sanitary measures the moment spring opens up, with diphtheria and scarlet fever epidemic in many parts of the state, and small-pox creating a flutter in Washington county, and the ever present prospect of cholera paying us a visit, we of northern Michigan should prepare to be the refuge of those who flee from diseases. Let cleanliness be the watchword throughout this region.—Potosi Independent Democrat.

The complete success of the Grayling Cornet Band, their musical entertainment and "Paddy Miles' Boy," is a matter of history. Resplendent in their new uniforms, their music was unusually excellent, and the vocal numbers by Messrs. Bell and Parsons, and solos by Mesdames Woodworth and Jerome each received a well deserved encore. Miss Haley presided at the piano. The faces "brought down the house," and the dance following was well patronized, and fully enjoyed. The band is "all right."

Dr. King—At the residence of his sister, Mrs. W. S. Chalkley, Sunday, February 19th, Miss Sarah Murphy, aged 16 yrs. Our community was shocked on Monday morning to learn of the death of Miss Murphy. She had appeared in usual health during the day, was taken sick in the evening and in three hours had passed away. A general favorite with her associates, bright and vivacious, a picture of health, so suddenly stricken down gives unusual sorrow to her family and friends who have the sympathy of all. The funeral services at the M. E. church, Tuesday evening, were largely attended, and the body was taken to her former home, at Fife Lake, by the night train.

Grove Items. Weather is moderating, but quite a number are complaining of colds, occasioned by the recent cold snap. W. W. Metcalf has closed his lumbering operations in Grove, and will move on sec. 24, Blaine township, where he has about 500,000 feet to put in. Mr. Du-Wale closed a very successful term of school, last week, in Dist. No. 3, this township. J. M. Francis has been suffering with the rheumatism for the last two or three weeks. NOW AND THEN.

Drunkennes, or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by administering Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their merit. L. FORKNER, Druggist.

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A Republican Judicial Convention for the 2nd judicial circuit will be held at King's opera house, Oscoda, Michigan, on the 7th day of March, 1893, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for circuit judge. The several counties will be entitled to one delegate for every three hundred votes cast at the last election, and one for every fraction of such vote equalling or exceeding 150, as follows: Alpena, 3; Crawford, 2; Iosco, 9; Ogemaw, 4; Oscoda, 2.

GREEN PACK, Ch. Rep. Judicial Committee; JOHN STALEY, Chairman; Crawford county; M. J. CONNINE, Chairman; Republican county committee; Iosco county; NELSON SHARPE, Chairman; Republican county committee; Ogemaw county; JOHN W. FRENCH, Chairman; Republican county committee; Oscoda county.

The County Treasury. The air has been filled with rumors of defalcation, since the October session of the board of supervisors and more especially since the 1st of January, of which we have forborne comment, being anxious not to prejudice any one in the premises. The report of ex-treasurer Jackson, showed about \$11,000 on hand, but was not satisfactory to the board, and a committee was appointed to investigate. They have worked faithfully and have had an expert review their labor who pronounced the result correct, which showed that Jan. 1st there should have been over \$11,000 on hand. Mr. Jackson had paid to Mr. Havens, his successor, in cash, and vouchers paid by him, a little over \$1,000 leaving a balance of \$10,000.24 due the county, which was demanded of Mr. Jackson last Saturday. He had no present cash, but intimated that he would have it during the present week. On Monday, the committee, not being satisfied with the appearance of the case, by the chairman, J. J. Niederer, supervisor of Blaine, made complaint before Justice McElroy, who issued a warrant and the arrest of the ex-treasurer was made that evening. Tuesday morning he was brought up for examination, which on his motion was adjourned to March 8th, with bail fixed at \$2,000, which not being furnished during the day, he was committed.

It is a most unfortunate affair in every aspect of the case. The high regard in which Mr. Jackson has been held, makes his downfall the greater. The loss to the county is severe, as even if the amount should be made good the expense has already aggregated quite an amount. We forbear comment for the present, waiting legal action.

A few more of those Plush Caps, on hand, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co., which they are selling at reduced prices. Bucklin's Arnica Salve. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. FOUNIER, Druggist.

A Million Friends. A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds.—If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed, or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Large bottles 50c. and \$1.00.

Deserving Praise. We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their merit. L. FORKNER, Druggist.

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# The Avalanche

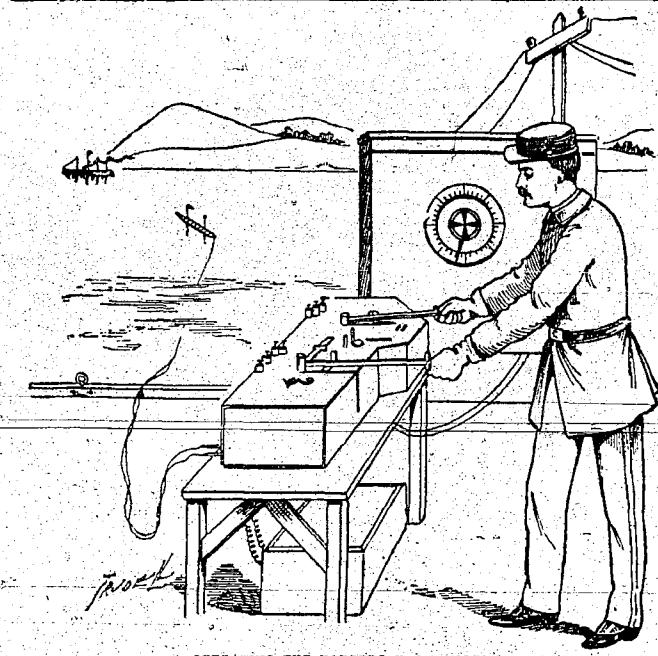
O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## POWER OF TORPEDOES.

### WHAT MODERN SHIPS OF WAR HAVE TO DREAD.

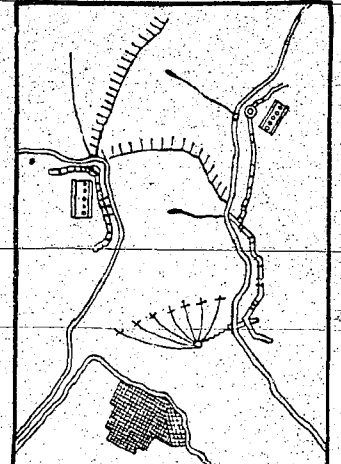
When the First Device of This Nature Appeared—How It Has Grown in Ability to Destroy—The Variety Adopted by the United States Government.

A formidable assailant. During our war of independence, says a New York correspondent, David Bushnell, the father of American submarine warfare, threatened the British war vessels in New York harbor with torpedoes carried in a barrel-shaped boat that glided to the attack beneath the surface of the water.



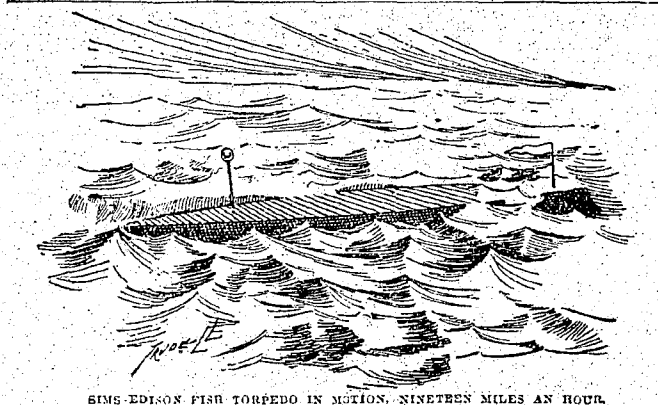
OPERATING THE TORPEDO FROM SHORE.

But the first authentic record of the practical efficiency of torpedoes as a recognized means of attack and defense is found in the river and harbor operations during our late civil war, when thirty-seven vessels



HARBOR DEFENDED BY SUBMARINE MINES, FLANKING GUNS, AND MORTAR BATTERIES.

were either sunk or seriously damaged by the explosion of heavy gunpowder mines submerged in the approaches to Southern cities. Submarine torpedoes harassed the fleet blockading Charleston, while the gallant



SIMS-EDISON FISH TORPEDO IN MOTION, NINETEEN MILES AN HOUR.

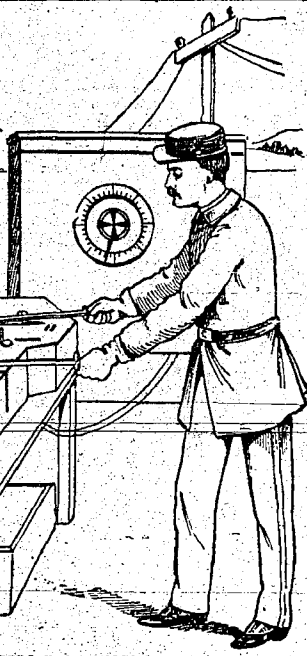
Cushing leaped a small steam launch over a barrier of floating logs and sank the formidable ironclad Albemarle by the explosion of an iron pot full of powder lashed to the end of a spar.

Since that time, stimulated both by the rapid advance in electrical engineering and by the study of high explosives, the development of the torpedo, or sea mine, has been rapidly pushed forward both in this country and in Europe.

In 1869 the Board of Engineers for Fortifications was instructed to experimentally study the general subject of torpedo defense and to prepare detailed plans of applying the approved methods to the several important harbors of the United States. Channels, rivers and anchorages were carefully studied, and elaborate projects for their defense were submitted, comprising plans for bomb-proof electric stations, tunnels to protect the protect the insulated wires, and maps showing the number and proposed location of the mines. And as the handling of high explosives held in leash by the electric current allows no margin for ignorance, carelessness or neglect, the establishment of a school of defensive submarine mining was recommended, where engineer soldiers could receive a thorough training in this special service. The magnitude of the work outlined can only be appreciated by those who were associated with Gen. Henry L. Abbot in the development of a practical working system from meager data and an absolute lack of material. At that time reliable insulated cable was not manufactured in the United States, and the electrical apparatus had for some years to be purchased in Europe, while special plants had to be established for the fabrication of the steel cases and connections. As the work advanced it was

found that certain general conditions must be fulfilled. The torpedo cases should be light, easily handled, and sufficiently buoyant to support the charge, mooring rope, and electric cable in a sensibly vertical position against the depressing effects of swift currents, or the torpedoes will sink below the touch of passing vessels; and the mechanical arrangements should be capable of resisting the shock from the explosion of neighboring mines. The adopted spherical case meets all these requirements, and with anchor, wire mooring rope, electric cable and connections constitutes a complete mine ready for action.

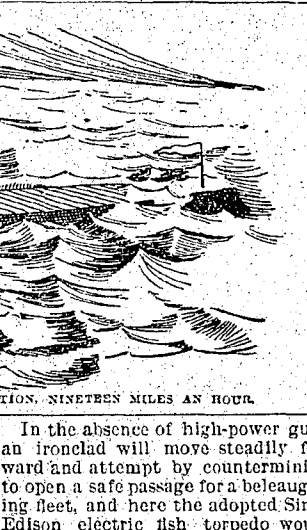
From bomb-proof operating casemates seven-colored cables will be laid to junction boxes placed at selected points in the channel. Thence the copper cores will diverge into cables radiating toward the advance, and terminating in three mines, so connected that each will explode singly if struck, while all three can be exploded simultaneously at will. To fill the gaps between the lines, to



menace the enemy far in advance of the main defenses, and to compel him to extend countermine operations over a wide area, lines of skirmish or single-cable mines will cut the waters well to the front.

In shallow channels or anchorages on the coast line available for occupation in conducting a distant bombardment large and carefully located ground mines so charged and electrically controlled that their removal by sweeping or grappling would prove both difficult and dangerous will reinforce the mortar batteries in a very effective manner.

The primary defense of the mines rests with the guns of the batteries commanding the channels, where the main lines will be so arranged as to be swept throughout their length by a flanking fire. The machine and rapid-firing guns, when we have them, will play an important part in such operations. But, should war be declared to-morrow, our old-fashioned eight and ten-inch smoothbores would prove very effective against torpedo boats and launches attempting to work mischief under cover of night or a fog. Charged with grape and canister, trained by day-light, and placed in circuit with the electric system through electric primers and insulated wires extended to the operating station, any effort to raise a mine or cut a cable will at once automatically draw a volley that would disable or greatly harass the boats.



TORPEDO AT ANCHOR.

The complete torpedo consists of

two distinct parts, the float and the hull. The former is filled with an unsinkable material and is practically indifferent to the bullets of rapid-firing guns; the latter, a cigar-shaped hull sheltered from the under seven feet of water, carries in the bow section the explosive, in another an insulated cable, which pays out without strain as the torpedo proceeds, and in the stern section the electro-motor that revolves the propeller and a powerful relay that actuates the steering gear.

The electric current, produced by a dynamo on shore, and conveyed to the torpedo through the cable, is under control of the operator through the keyboard switches by which he can at will start, stop, steer to port or starboard, or explode the charge.

Movable torpedoes of this type will prove formidable assailants to the enemy's vessels moving cautiously in obstructed channels, and will reinforce the fire of the mortars. Ignorance of the nature and object of torpedoes has led the public to believe that harbors can, in an emergency, be protected by this branch of the defense alone. Heavy batteries and submarine mines are but correlative terms of a good defense. The function of the latter is to so obstruct the channels that the enemy's vessels shall be held under fire of the former. But at least it can be said that we have ready for duty a perfected defensive torpedo system, supplemented with a skilled corps of submarine miners and electricians.

So Much for His Looks. He wouldn't pay his bills, and he imagined that he resembled the lamented Daniel Webster. The former was a fault, the latter an eccentricity and a decidedly weak point with the man. On his office wall hung a large picture of Daniel Webster, and while the lawyer drew legal documents it was his wont to frequently look at the picture, as if for inspiration, draw a sigh of contentment as he saw the resemblance, and continue with the writing of "the party of the first part" in an action against "the party of the second part."

It was the picture of Daniel Webster that led the lawyer to finally settle an old bill, and unconsciously at that. The creditors were a half-dozen colored people who had at various times cleaned the lawyer's office and tried to arrange his legal papers in a condition bordering on "orderly."

But when they demanded their money the lawyer had the faculty of putting off the payment that was exceedingly discouraging to the creditors. In fact the payment was delayed so long that the claims were finally consolidated and placed in the hands of a collector. The collector was told of the lawyer's weakness and his delight at being told of his resemblance to the picture of Webster suspended on his office wall. On this fact the collector based his hopes of success.

He went to the lawyer's office and while waiting for an audience with the man of legal lore stood gazing at the picture of Webster and then at the collector. The latter watched the collector meanwhile from beneath his heavy eyebrows.

"Well, what do you think of it?" queried the lawyer of the collector, glancing at the picture.

"Splendid, splendid," replied the man with the bill. "You couldn't have a better picture; the artist caught your expression perfectly," and the collector fingered the bill in his pocket.

"Think it looks like me, eh?"

"Looks like you—well, it's simply perfect."

"Well, sir, that's a picture of Daniel Webster," and the lawyer heeded with satisfaction and pleasure, and asked what he could do for the visitor.

The collector said he wanted to collect twenty dollars and seventy cents, and the lawyer sat down and drew his check. Rising from his seat and handing the check to the collector, the lawyer rubbed his hands together and said, "and so you think Webster looked like me?"

"Oh, yes," replied the collector, as he opened the office door, "about as much as he did like me," and the door went with a bang.

Roguefort and Its Cheese.

Cheese, which has been the fortune of Roguefort, has destroyed its picturesque quality. It has brought speculators there who have raised great, ugly, square buildings of dazzling whiteness, in harsh contrast with the character and sober tones of the old houses. Although the place is so small that it consists of only one street and a few alleys, the more ancient dwellings are remarkable for their height. It is surprising to see in a village lost among the sterile hills houses three stories high. The fact that there is only a ledge on which to build must be the explanation. What is most curious in the place is the cheese. Before the cheese became an important article of commerce, these were natural caverns, such as are everywhere to be found in this calcareous formation; but now they are really caverns that have been excavated to such depth in the rock that they are to be seen in as many as five stories, where long rows of cheese are stacked one over the other. The virtue of these cheese from the cheese-making point of view is their dryness, and their scarcely varying temperature of about 5° C., summer and winter. But the demand for Roguefort cheese has become so great that trickery now plays a part in the ripening process. The peasants have learned that "time is money," and they have found that bread crumbs mixed with the curd causes these green streaks of moldiness, which denote that the cheese is fit for the market, to appear more readily than when the cheese is left to ripen in the old case, when it was left to do the best it could for itself with the aid of a subterranean atmosphere. This is not exactly cheating; it is commercial enterprise, the result of competition and other circumstances too strong for poor human nature. In cheese-making, bread crumbs are found to be a cheap substitute for time; and it is said that those who have taken to beer brewing in this region have found that box, which here is the commonest of shrubs, is a cheap substitute for hops. The notion that bread pins are stuck into the cheese to make it turn green is founded on fiction.—Temple Bar.

## USES OF FLOUR BARRELS.

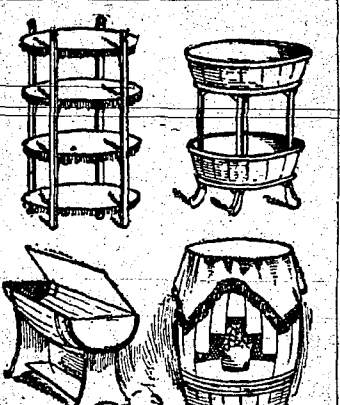
Some of the Pretty and Practical Things That Can Be Made From Them.

You think you are familiar with the possibilities of old barrels. You know how to make chairs of them. You have improved vastly on the rather primitive affair your ingenious grandmother was proud of having fashioned out of a barrel.

Did it ever occur to you that there are other possibilities in an empty barrel? Have you ever tried making a table of one? Four nicely curved staves will make the legs. Use the head of the barrel for the top, or, if you like, buy a piece of wood any size or shape you fancy. Get a square piece of timber a few inches long and about five and a half inches wide. Take off the corners for about an inch, making an irregular octagon, and fasten on the sides the four barrel staves, with the ends well squared and smoothed off. Between them, where the corners were, fasten on some brackets to support the top. A small hoop placed between the staves near the floor will make them more firm, and a coat of paint or varnish will complete quite a presentable little table.

A kind of round cabinet table can also be made by sawing out zigzag panels in the sides above the lower hoops and inserting a round shelf inside at this level. Put a round cover on the top and paint it white, first filling the cracks and imperfections with putty and rubbing down with sandpaper.

The cabinet of shelves is built of well-selected barrel heads, whose parts are held together by a broad cleat nailed on the under side of each



THE POSSIBILITIES OF A BARREL.

head. These are supported by four upright pieces, with grooves sawed in the edges at different levels. Brackets strengthen the frame and secure the shelves properly. The edge is finished with a fringe or some other ornamental decoration about three inches deep.

A useful stand may be made of a barrel sawed in half lengthwise and resting upon a framework of plain boards with a shelf below. This may be filled with earth for a winter window garden or may have a cover hinged on for a table and be draped with a cloth to hide the barrel shape, which affords a spacious receptacle.

Still another may consist of two ends of a barrel—with the heads in each part being sawed off just at the second hoop. Through four holes in the lower end run the supports of the frame and let the top part rest upon their ends. Some small brackets under each barrel head will strengthen the whole. Covered and decorated with cloth and plush and with cushioned sides and pockets, this makes a very convenient work table, or, decorated in rustic fashion, a very pretty plant stand.

## Purification of Sewage.

The Engineering Record quotes the reported results of investigations made by officers of the Hygienic Institute of Munich upon the growth of certain plants in the River Isar as indicative of the process of self-purification in that stream in its downward flow after receiving the sewage of Munich. Prof. Von Pettenkofer, the chief of the bureau, believes that in running streams a moderate quantity of human excreta is decomposed and rendered harmless in the course of a few miles of flow. He supposes this does not depend on mere dilution or subsidence, but on the velocity of the stream, and particularly on the presence of free oxygen in the water, this being connected with the action of green algae and other water plants. Observation shows that a peculiar form of vegetable life, sometimes called the sewage fungus, grows luxuriantly about a mile below the point where the sewage enters the Isar, and abounds seven miles lower down, and disappears farther off. The inference is that after about twelve miles of flow the turbulent stream is so far purified from nitrogenous organic matter that it no longer contains enough of it to support the growth of the sewage fungus. Also it has been found that at the mouth of the sewer the cubic centimeter of fluid contained 198,000 bacteria, while twenty miles lower the number had diminished to 3,602, and a mere trace as few miles farther. But the purification here, referred to applies only to residential sewage, that is, to water fouled with human excreta, and not to that fouled with industrial waste products of various kinds of manufacture, many of which are directly poisonous to both animal and vegetable life in water. It is objected by another writer that probably the purification produced by algae is insignificant compared with that due to aerobic bacteria, entomozoa, and other forms of animal and plant life. He holds that the importance of the presence of oxygen is undoubted, but that its influence on the organic matter is exerted by favoring the growth of those organisms which require its presence as a condition of life, but that it does not act directly.

If a mass of typhoid bacilli were discharged into a rapid current they might be carried to a greater distance before succumbing in the struggle for existence with other organisms than would have been the case with a slower current. The editor thinks that though much has been learned in regard to these things within the last ten years we are not yet sufficiently well informed concerning them to be justified in saying that a stream that has been polluted by sewage will be a safe source of water

supply after it has flowed a stated number of miles, although people all along the Ohio River and the Mississippi use the water for potable purposes—some filtering it to remove the sediment.

## A Legal Incident.

A very bad and dishonest failure had occurred. In which a certain trusted clerk seemed to have been guilty of the larger share of the crime. He, with his employer, was arrested and charged with the crime. The clerk stoutly protested his innocence and denied all knowledge of the fraud or any connection with his employer.

However, there was a chain of circumstantial evidence woven around him which his counsel could not break down. The clerk was convicted and sent to jail for a term of years.

After being confined in prison for about a year the poor fellow's mind began to weaken, and finally he broke down completely. He was taken from prison and transferred to a hospital for the insane. All the time he continued to protest his innocence. After he had been confined in the hospital three or four years, certain facts in the failure were elicited which clearly proved that he was entirely innocent of having committed any crime.

Of course steps were immediately taken to secure the pardon of the man; and an order was given for his immediate release.

It now became the delicate duty of the counsel in the case to break the unhappy intelligence to the pardoned clerk. After a consultation between the counsel on both sides of the case, it was agreed to call upon the poor clerk and make an attempt to arouse him from the apathy and lethargy into which he had fallen. This they decided to do by accusing him again of the theft of the funds.

The parties to this strange drama assembled in the room of the stricken man. He sat silent and immovable, with his head in his hands. As the old and ever-rankling charge of dishonesty fell upon his ears the effect was exactly that which had been foreseen and expected. He slowly raised his head. Looking his pseudo accusor straight in the eye he replied in a hoarse and broken voice, with a rising inflection and with great energy: "It is a lie!"

The critical moment had come. The lawyer who had prosecuted him and secured his incarceration then stepped up to him and said: "You are right. It is a lie, and you stand before the community a vindicated man. I have the order for your release in my hand."

Then the lawyers stood off to watch the effect, hoping that the joy at the prospect of release and vindication would have the effect of putting the clerk again in his right mind. But no sign of joy overspread the man's features. His face bore its usual stolid expression. It seemed to have no apparent effect upon him. The clerk turned his face toward the speaker, as if he did not understand him. Then his head fell forward and he was precipitated upon the floor at the feet of the lawyers. A single glance sufficed. He was dead.

## An Elephant's Sunshine.

On hot-summer days in New York, when the mercury is well up in the nineties, it becomes almost a necessity to carry an umbrella, or shade of some kind, to protect ourselves from the burning rays of the sun. We should hardly expect, however, a native of India—residing in this city—to have the same need for a sunshade, particularly when the native is a huge Indian elephant. That an elephant should feel the heat in our climate seems rather absurd, but as he does, it is quite in keeping with the general intelligence of this animal that he should invent some means of protecting himself from it.

The elephant inclosure in Central Park contains no trees nor shade of any kind, and on those hot days when the heat is almost unbearable, it seems hotter there than any place in New York. Grouped around the inclosure are usually scores of persons, many with sunshades and umbrellas, intently watching the elephants. Some of the huge animals are carefully tossing hay upon their own backs, whilst others, whose backs are almost covered, may be seen peacefully resting. Newly mown grass is what the elephant prefers for this purpose—perhaps because it feels cooler than hay—but hay answers the purpose very well. How many visitors to the park on these warm days have realized that they were not the only ones carrying sunshades, and that the elephants were protecting themselves in like fashion? Shut the window; it is a meter which announces my departure. I must prepare for death."

## How He Knows.

Before the fish commissioners of California decided to stork the streams of the State with that much despised but powerful fish, the German carp, they were greatly concerned as to whether it would live in certain waters. The question was debated at several meetings, and was finally submitted to Professor H., an eminent authority.

Samples of the water were obtained and turned over to the professor, who in a short time submitted a favorable report, and the carp were accordingly turned loose in the rivers.

The commissioners were greatly impressed by the professor's knowledge, but one of them had a question to ask. "How could you be sure that carp would live in the water submitted to you?" he inquired.

"Why," answered the professor, with an amused look, "I bought a carp for ten cents and put it into the water. It lived."

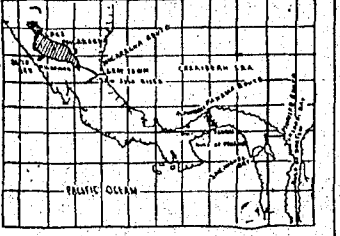
## Abstinence.

Abstinence plates are sold at some of the house-furnishing shops. They are of use in very hot ovens and on very hot stoves to protect the bottoms of baking pans and sauce-pans.

## ACROSS THE ISTHMUS.

A New Project to Unite the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

The uniting of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by canal has been a living question for several hundred years and many projects have been



THE ISTHMIAN AND VARIOUS CANAL ROUTES.

advanced to solve it. Of late years the Darien route, the Panama route and the Nicaraguan route have been chiefly before the public. The cost of the Darien route is estimated at \$90,000,000; the Panama canal has been severely knocked in the head, while the Nicaraguan scheme is still prosecuted. Speaking on this question Gustave A. Karweise, a civil engineer, who has studied the matter for upward of a generation, says that the Nicaragua Canal cannot be built and successfully operated for double the amount proposed. Mr. Karweise proposes a new route—from the Bay of Salsard on the Atlantic side to San Miguel Bay on the Pacific side. The distance is only twenty-eight miles and the project has an advantage in that on both oceans there are natural and magnificent harbors. Mr. Karweise estimates the cost at \$66,000,000—\$48,000,000 for the canal proper and \$18,000,000 for dredging the rivers and bays. In connection with this proposed route it is pertinent to remark that the Nicaragua route, including Lake Nicaragua, is 169 miles.

## MICHIGAN'S RICH SENATOR.

Mr. Stockbridge Made His Millions in Lumber, But He Likes Horses.

Senator Francis B. Stockbridge, who received a re-election for a second term at the hands of the Michigan Legislature, is a millionaire, but it is said he came by his money honestly. Senator Stockbridge made his money in pine, and his farmer privileges have all developed in late years. He

MAINE, and in 1847, at the age of 21, came West with \$10,000 in his pocket, given him by his father as a start in life. He formed a partnership with a man named Carter, who had a sawmill in Saugatuck, and located in Chicago to look after the business end of the lumbering operations. In 1851 he bought Carter out and took personal command of the mill. He invested all his spare cash in pine lands and when the boom came in the seventies his holdings made him a millionaire in short order. He himself admits that in 1861 his assets would not aggregate \$25,000, but from the war prices for lumber, followed by the boom in lands, very rapidly rolled up his bank account. He is still actively engaged in lumbering, but does not give that close personal attention to the details he once did. He is largely interested in a stock farm near Kalamazoo, and many of the products of his stable rank high in speeding circles. He is a first-class judge of horse flesh and always has a stable of riders in Washington. He once owned Bell Boy, buying him for \$5,000. The horse won \$6,500 in purses the same season, and before the close of the year was sold for \$30,000. Before a second year had passed the horse was sold twice more; once at auction for \$41,000, and the second time for \$52,000, and his new owner had hardly come into possession before the horse burned to death in his stable.

## The Effects of Superstition.

The Duchess of Angoulême, in the sixteenth century, on awakening one night was surprised by an extraordinary brightness which illuminated her room. At first she thought it was the fire, so she scolded her women for having made so large a one; they assured her, however, it was caused by the moon.

The Duchess ordered her curtains to be undrawn, and discovered that what produced this unusual light was a meteor.

"Ah!" exclaimed she, "this is a phenomenon which never appears to persons of common condition. Shut the window; it is a meteor which announces my departure. I must prepare for death."

The following morning she sent for her lawyer and physicians, and made every arrangement for her approaching dissolution.

"If I had not," replied she, "seen the signal for death, I could believe what you say, for I do not feel myself exhausted or particularly ill."

On the third day after this event she expired—the victim of terror.

Long after her day of appearances of the celestial bodies, not perfectly understood by the multitude, were supposed to indicate the death of sovereigns and distinguished persons, or revolutions in governments.

## For Dusting Ceilings.

A novelty seen at a recent sale of fancy work was a broom cover to be used in dusting down walls and ceilings. It was made of linen, the shape of the broom itself, and was really an inverted bag when adjusted. After it was drawn over the broom shir strings held it close where the handle joined the sprigs. As it was made entirely of washables, braid and linen, it was very suitable for its purpose and an improvement in time and usefulness over the cloth which most housekeepers wind about a broom for the same office.

## Money in Kansas Chickens.

Chicken raising is a profitable and important Kansas industry. Five tons of poultry was shipped on one train from Newton to Denver one week, and another town, in Nemaha County, sends two carloads of poultry every month to San Francisco.

## HUMOR OF THE WEEK.

STORIES TOLD BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Many Odd, Curious, and Laughable Phases of Human Nature Graphically Portrayed by Excellent World Artists of Our Own Day.

### Ten Table Talk.

"I didn't see you at the masquerade ball, Jimson." "No; I went as a ghost."—Harper's Bazar.

An office-holder is the only kind of man who can have his head cut off and still live.—Baltimore American.

The trouble with Wansmaker's stamps is that they don't know when they are licked.—Rochester Herald.

It is to be hoped that the hoop-skirt bacillus will not effect a lodgment in this country.—Memphis Appeal.

The mad who aspires to make a successful pickpocket should study free hand drawing.—Yonkers Statesman.

Love is not always blind. It can see the proportions of a nice plump fortune about as far as it is visible.—Texas Siftings.

Wife—"Is that one of the cigars I gave you?" Husband—"Of course not. Don't you see I am going to smoke it."—Quips.

When a wife counsels her husband to come straight home after when he has been out, she means it in more senses than one.—Boston Transcript.

Bruins—"I can't understand what keeps F. K. & Q. stock so firm these days." Brags—"Guess the water in it has frozen solid."—Indianapolis Journal.

Merchant—"Now here is a piece of goods that speaks for itself." Uncle Hayseed—"Well, that wouldn't suit Mandy. She likes to do her own talking."

The difference between a knife-blade losing its temper and a woman is that the former becomes duller and the latter more cutting.—Philadelphia Times.

She—"Dudes haven't more than half sense." Mr. Sappy—"Aw, Miss Maw, are there no exceptions?" "Oh, yes, Mr. Sappy, some haven't any."—Quips.

"Well," said the man who banded his last cent to the lawyer, "I suppose turn about is fair play. I broke the law and the law broke me."—Washington Star.

Jaosby—"Wife, I (hic) was held up on my way 'home.' Mrs. Jagsby (sarcastically)—"You wouldn't have never got home if you hadn't been."—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Yeast—"What are you going to make out of your boy?" Crimsonbeak—"A lecturer." "Has he taste for it?" "Oh, yes; he inherits it from his mother."—Yonkers Statesman.

First Boy—"That there coal mine works bully." Second Boy—"How?" First Boy—"Makes coal so high-priced that pop carries it himself cause I'd scatter it."—Good News.

It was a Vermont boy who, having done pretty well in the West, telegraphed the "old man" in this fashion: "Come on out; awful mean men get office here."—New York Advertiser.

In the Hawaiian language there is no word meaning weather. The reason is that there is no weather there worth mentioning, the climate being about the same year around.—Texas Siftings.

Faustianus Phrenex—"Well, have you and your wife set aside, as to who is to be speaker of the house?" Young Husband—"Not yet. We usually occupy the chair together."—Indianapolis Journal.

He—"Oh, I have a splendid story to tell you. I don't think I ever told it to you before." She—"Is it really a good story?" He—"Indeed it is." She (yearning)—"Then you haven't told it to me before."—Life.

"I notice that your husband has never much to say in the morning when he has been out late at night," said the wife's mother. "No," was the reply of the wife; "he's much then—extra dry."—New York Press.

Guide to city Nimrod, who has a spell of nervousness at sight of live deer)—What yer trembling about? Got an attack of "buck fever?" City Nimrod—Not—much—I'm trembling at the narrow escape that deer had.

Trasable old gentleman (putting head out of four-wheeler that is crawling at an unconceivable pace)—I say, cabbie, we're not going to a funeral! Cabbie (promptly)—No, and we ain't going to no blooming fire either.—Tid-Bits.

Thronette—"Charley," said the affectionate little wife, "didn't you tell me those blue chin chaps a dollar apiece?" "Yes." "Well, here's a whole box full of all colors that I bought at the bargain counter for 75 cents."—Buffalo Quips.

Frog (reading the programme)—"Six months are supposed to elapse between the second and third acts." Frog (whose ears have been outraged by the execrations strains of the orchestra)—Is that all? It seems a good deal longer than that.—Boston Transcript.

To IMITATE BOTH PARENTS.—Caller—So you mean to be an M. P. when you grow big, Tommy? Politician's Youngest—Yes; like pa. Caller—Then you've made up your mind to do a great deal of talking? Politician's Youngest—Yes; like ma.—Funny Folks.

It seems to be fairly well established by experience that the practice of thawing out frozen dynamite cartridges by leaving them on a red hot stove is not altogether conducive to the integrity, peace, and well-being of those sojourning in the neighborhood.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

### Evolution.

Who doubts that knowledge—some kinds of knowledge, at least—is largely a matter of intuition?

Little Sarah, 3 years old, came running into the house the other day in a state of great excitement.

"O, mamma," she said, "Mrs. Taylor has killed an old hen to make a chicken of it."

And yet Sarah has never lived in a boarding-house.

The barbed wire fence is the thing that can give you points.—Puck.



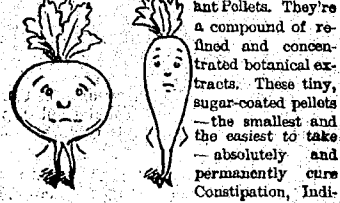
Mr. Chas. Carman, from Petersburg, Va., writes: "I know Salivation Oil to be a very good remedy for rheumatism, rheumatoid, toothache, and cuts. We are never without it."

In Hawaii the climate is said to be so remarkably equable that the Hawaiian language has no word to express the general idea of the weather.

CLEANLINESS, exercise and diet are the cardinal virtues of good health. Take care of the first two, and if you know how and what to eat you need never be ill. It is claimed that Garfield's is a simple, healthy remedy, overcomes the results of wrong living.

ALL'S well that ends well, of course. The trouble is that so many things end the other way.—Somerville Journal.

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Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They're a compound of refined and concentrated botanical extracts. These tiny, sugar-coated pellets are the smallest and the easiest to take—absolutely and permanently cure Constipation, Indigestion, Sick and Bilious Headaches, Diarrhoea, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels.

They cure permanently, because they act naturally. They don't shock and weaken the system, like the huge, old-fashioned pills. And they're so pleasant to take, a little pellet for a corrective or laxative—three for a cathartic.

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**SEED**  
One Cent Each  
The Improved Elastic Seed is the only true seed. It is made of the finest materials and is guaranteed to last for years. It is a sure cure for Consumption in its first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00.

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Cures Constipation  
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**BEST POLISH IN THE WORLD.**  
The Improved Elastic Seed is the only true seed. It is made of the finest materials and is guaranteed to last for years. It is a sure cure for Consumption in its first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00.

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The Improved Elastic Seed is the only true seed. It is made of the finest materials and is guaranteed to last for years. It is a sure cure for Consumption in its first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00.

**SHILON'S CURE**  
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## AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

### A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

With Proper Management Hens Will Lay Nearly All Winter—A Plan for Central Schools—Device for Teaching a Cult to Drink—Storing Ice.

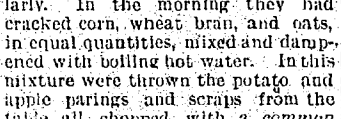
**Winter Management of Poultry.**

If young and vigorous hens are provided with a nice, dry, comfortable house in winter, and not crowded too much, they will lay almost as well as in summer, writes Fred Grundy in the American Agriculturist. This fact I have demonstrated time and



**IMPROVED FEEDING TROUGH FOR POULTRY.**

again. Furthermore, I have learned that if pullets are induced to lay steadily during their first winter, they will sit early, moult early, and, with a little encouragement, lay steadily every winter for at least three years. I have kept pure Plymouth Rocks, pure Light Brahmas, and a cross between Plymouth Rocks and Leghorns, and each lot averaged the same number of eggs for the winter, beginning with November and ending with February. I fed them twice a day regularly. In the morning they had cracked corn, wheat bran, and oats, in equal quantities, mixed and dampened with boiling hot water. In this mixture were thrown the potato and apple parings and scraps from the table all chopped with a common chopping knife. Twice a week a pint of animal meal for each twenty hens was added. In the evening they were fed corn on the ear. I feed it on the ear to make them work for their supper. When it is shelled for them, they gobble down all their crops will hold, or all that is supplied them, all most without taking breath. To get a meal of the ear they are obliged to scratch and dig for about an hour, and it not only gives them beneficial exercise, but also prevents wholesale gulping. A hen not used to shelling corn does not feed very sunnily at first, but she soon learns the trick, and gets the grains of the cob quite rapidly. I have learned that when housed or yarded hens get plenty of exercise they lay well. When they have nothing to do but stand and mope, they lay irregularly and are constantly getting into such mischief as feather pulling and egg eating. My hens have the run of the place in winter, but when a snowstorm occurs they never come out of the house until the snow is thawed. At such times I get a quantity of tough, gristly scraps from the butcher, and drop one of

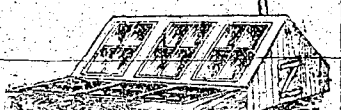


**"IN THE STOCKS."**

narrow that it can not move its head much, only in a downward direction, and that forces its nose into the milk. The stall is so narrow that the calf can move only a little from side to side, and the closed gate behind it prevents any backward movement. The animal is literally "in the stocks," and any considerable effort to move only causes it to poke its nose into the milk. It soon gets a taste of it, and then slips away until all is gone. Thus far every calf has learned to drink the first time placed in this novel "box."

**Well Repairing.**  
A bit of experience in repairing a well may be suggestive to some reader. Through some cause a well curbed with boards began to fill up with silt. The well being about eighty feet deep, and having plenty of water, the pipe was shortened once or twice, in hopes that the trouble would cease when the source of the silt was reached. As this did not settle the difficulty a new plan had to be adopted. The well was cleaned out, and after filling it a foot deep with coarse gravel, six-inch iron pipe was let down. The space between the wooden curb and iron pipe was filled with gravel to the depth of thirty or more feet. The water now leeches through this gravel—which, by the way, is of varying coarseness—and no trouble has since appeared.

**Storing Ice.**  
The great secret of successful ice keeping is to put it in the ice-house in good condition, and in excluding all air from it by compacting sawdust so closely that no air can penetrate it. Even snow covered with sawdust where the winter's wood has been cut in huge quantities is often found unmelted long after all the snow and ice of the fields has gone. The ice blocks should be regular in shape, and as closely compacted with sawdust in their interstices as it can be worked.



**HOUSE AND COVERED, RUN FOR EARLY CHICKS.**

two in the house as I pass, occasionally during the day. The hens get as much exercise, chasing and running about with these, as lots of boys can get out of a game of foot-ball. When I first began feeding soft foods in the mornings I used troughs, but the hens would persist in jumping into them and soiling the food. I put covers on them, raised so the hens could get their heads under, but they would grab a few mouthfuls, jerk their heads out and spill a third of it on the floor. After experimenting some time I devised the trough shown in the sketch. The trough is twelve inches high in front, nine inches at the back, seven inches wide, and as long as desired. The top is hinged so that it can be raised. In the front, wires are fastened two and one-half inches apart, as shown in the sketch. The trough for the feed is four inches wide and is placed about the farther side of the box. In front is a platform eight inches wide. The hens get their heads between the wires and stand there eating. All that drops from their bills falls on the clean floor of the box and is picked up afterward. There is less food wasted about this trough than any I have ever seen, while both box and trough are easily kept perfectly clean. For making a poultry house warm and comfortable I know of nothing equal to newspapers, two or three thicknesses, pasted all over the inside walls. Add a little glue and a few drops of carbolic acid to the paste, and lay the papers smoothly. Flatten the cracks outside to keep out rain and snow, and the house will be as comfortable as a dwelling. A house with no drafts in it is the best preventive of roup and kindred diseases.

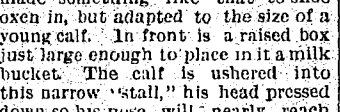
**Pride in Farm Work.**  
One of the surest signs of decay in good farming is the growing lack of pride in whatever pertains to the farm. There are very few now who boast either of large day's work or of the skill and neatness of the completed job. The kinds of work that involve extra labor often now do not get done at all. When all mowing was done with the scythe the corners of fences were cut out as a matter of course. Now that the horse labor does the bulk of the work, fence corners are left to grow up to weeds and bushes, which are the first symptoms of neglect.

**Wastes in Butchering.**  
These little wastes at the farm butchers become items of importance in the hands of large packers. In establishments for killing and preparing meats, that which is usually allowed to be where it falls at a farm killing is all saved in the most careful manner. In dressing a hog the blood, hair, bristles, and hoofs, together with contents of stomach and entrails—everything, except the squeal, is utilized to the fullest extent. Who is there among us farmers that can testify to as close economy as the millstone practices?

**Central Schools in Country Towns.**  
Which would be the harder, to get into a nice covered vehicle with plenty

of robes and blankets to wrap around them and ride that distance to school, or walk half a mile to school with such robes as there generally are in the winter in country districts. I have got to see the children, who would willingly go back to the old plan of going to the out-district school. Instead of taking away the schools, this system gives the scholars all the advantage of the center school—longer terms and better teachers. For more than sixty years, I have heard how much better the center schools were than those of the out-districts. When I was 13 years old my father sent me from home to work for my board and attend the center school; he hired a man to work at home. I believe I learned more in those two terms than all I ever learned before or after at the school in the out-district.—A. D. Hubbard, in Farm and Home.

**To Teach a Calf to Drink.**  
A correspondent has adopted an ingenious and effective method to teach a calf to drink. He has a frame made something like that to shoe oxen in, but adapted to the size of a young calf. In front is a raised box just large enough to place in it a milk bucket. The calf is ushered into this narrow "stall," his head pressed down so his nose will nearly reach the milk, and the head is secured there by a sliding pin which works in the frame just over the calf's neck. The opening for the animal's neck, both vertical and horizontal, is so



Chrystianism good to eat.

A popularity, more practical and political is attending the chrystianism in Paris, where it is becoming a favorite salad—made according to the Japanese recipe—and cooked in various ways for the table.

**How We Grow Old.**  
The thread that binds us to life is most frequently severed by the most ordinary of life is reached in the case of persons who neglect obvious means to renew, failing strength. Vigor, unless the source of happiness than the condition of long life, can be created and perpetuated where it does not exist. Thousands who have experienced or are cognizant—including many physicians of eminence of the effects of the body's functions, renewed appetite, flesh, and slightly repented the use of this thorough and standard remedy. Use local tonic represented to be akin to or resemble in its place. Demand the genuine, which is acknowledged remedy for indigestion, malaria, nervousness, constipation, liver and kidney complaint, and debility.

**Women Editors in Texas.**  
Fort Worth, Austin, Belton, and two other cities have each a journal edited by a woman, and all are spoken of in terms of high praise in the Texas papers.

**Mr. Harvey Reed.**  
Laceyville, O.

**Catarh, Heart Failure, Paralysis of the Throat.**

**"I Thank God and Hood's Sarsaparilla for Perfect Health."**

"Gentlemen: For the benefit of suffering humanity, I wish to state a few facts. For several years I have suffered from catarrh and heart failure, getting so bad I could not work and could scarcely walk."

**At Death's Door.**  
I was entirely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking with Mr. Smith, I concluded to try it. I felt very much better. I have continued taking it, and am now feeling excellent. I thank God and Hood's Sarsaparilla for my restoration to perfect health." HARVEY REED, LACEYVILLE, O.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla.**  
HOOD'S PILLS do not purge, pain or grip, but are perfectly safe and reliable.

**Syrup of Figs.**  
It is more than three times the strength of other cough syrups, and is made with Sarsaparilla, Arrowroot, and other ingredients. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

**W. BAKER & CO'S Breakfast Cocoa.**  
which is absolutely pure and soluble.

**W. BAKER & CO, Dorchester, Mass.**

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**ONE ENJOYS.**  
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

**Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists.**  
Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

**SHILON'S CURE.**  
Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee. For a Long Side, Back or Chest Shiloh's Porous Plaster will give great satisfaction.—25 cents.

**Gibbs, Here's Your Chance.**  
Following is a copy of an advertisement which appeared in a late copy of the Liberator. It is a copy of a letter written by a young man 21 years old, 6 feet tall, with auburn hair and mustache to match; has never killed anybody, nor voted the third party ticket, nor taken a drink of whisky. Was educated at the University of Georgia, but was turned out South Carolina. Is a good-looking and affectionate, has no property, but his people are all rich and his chances are good. Any young lady desiring a husband address F. C. W., this office. When answering please send full description."

**Of Welsh Ancestry.**  
"Wales," said a Western Welshman, "has given three presidents to the United States—Jefferson, Adams and Monroe. Thomas Jefferson was pure Welsh, too, and the Welshmen of New York are now organizing a movement to erect a grand monument to him. There are 5,000,000 Welsh and their immediate descendants in this country, and over 1,000,000 pure Welsh and their first descendants. The Welsh, Irish and Scotch are, in my opinion, all offshoots of the little band of Aryans that passed over from Little Britain and settled on what are now the British Isles."

**Force of Evaporation.**  
An average of five feet of water is estimated to fall annually over the whole earth, and assuming that condensation takes place at an average height of 3,000 feet, scientists conclude that the force of evaporation to supply such rainfall must equal the lifting of 322,000,000 pounds of water 3,000 feet in every minute, or about 300,000,000-horse power constantly exerted.

**Onyx.**  
A vein of onyx was discovered in Garfield County, Washington, recently which the report of an expert mineralogist, who visited and examined the find, shows to be of considerable extent and probable value. The possible extent of the mines is 1,000 acres, and openings for a mile show a ten-foot vein. The people of the vicinity claim that their county is possessed of the only onyx mines in the United States.

**Paper for the Blind.**  
A newspaper for the blind, the Weekly Summary, printed in Braille type, and published in London, has just passed its thirty-fourth number. It has a considerable circulation, its success being evidenced by a recent enlargement of the paper.

**Important to Fleishy People.**  
We have noticed a large article in the Boston Globe on reducing weight at a very small expense. It will interest readers to send two-cent stamp for a copy to Betina Circulating Library, 30 E. Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

**Only when hunting or traveling did the Greeks, either male or female, wear any covering on their heads.**

**LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, &c.,** are specially relieved, and if taken in time, permanently cured by Dr. D. H. Hayes's Expectorant. You will find in it also a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds.

**Bells in churches** were first placed there to drive off evil spirits.

**DON'T KILL THE BABY.**  
Many a baby suddenly taken with croup has been dosed with a cough remedy containing an opiate until it died, not from the disease, but from the medicine. When your child has the croup, get a bottle of Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure. This great remedy contains neither opiate nor narcotic, and it is impossible to give an overdose. If your druggist does not keep it, and will not order it for you, send to the Sylvan Remedy Co., Peoria, Ill., for a trial bottle by mail free. Write your name plainly, and give the name of this paper.

**Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies or Other Chemicals** are used in the preparation of **W. BAKER & CO'S Breakfast Cocoa**, which is absolutely pure and soluble.

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**The Royal Baking Powder is indispensable to progress in cookery and to the comfort and convenience of modern housekeeping.**

Royal is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.—U. S. Gov't Chemist's Report.

For finest food I can use none but Royal.—A. FORTIN, Chief, White House, for Presidents Cleveland and Arthur.

**Six Hundred Years a Building.**  
Cologne, a fine old city on the Rhine, can boast of possessing the grandest Gothic cathedral in the world. The building of it was begun in 1248, and as each portion of the church was finished it was utilized for the purposes of divine services. It was not until 1860, however, that the whole structure was complete in every part. The cathedral, as a perfect temple, was opened on the 15th of October in the latter year, in the presence of the Emperor, William I., grandfather of the present German Emperor. Thus this famous cathedral has been more than six hundred years a building.

**The Foot Bath.**  
It is customary throughout Spain for the waiters of cafes to fill a glass with wine or liquor so that it overflows upon the patron. This custom, in which it is desired to show an appearance of liberality, is called "the foot bath."

We print in this issue the advertisement of the celebrated organ and piano manufacturers, Corah & Co., of Washington, N. J. The junior partner of this firm, the Hon. Johnston Corah, has been elected to represent the Fourth District of New Jersey in the Fifty-third Congress. No better proof can be required as to the standing and responsibility of the firm of Corah & Co. than the confidence placed in one of its members by so large a section of the general public.

**Undescribed sounds,** that come a-swooning over hollow grounds, and whither drearily on barren moors.—Keats.

For Coughs and Throat troubles use **REID'S BRONCHIAL TRICHES.** "They stop an attack of my terrible cough very promptly."—C. Fitch, Miami, Ohio.

BETTER I will find a way or I will make one.—Sir P. Sidney.

**ELY'S CREAM BALM—Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Alleviates Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sore Throat, Cures Croup, Croup, and Cures.**

**CATARRH.**  
Gives relief at once for Cold in Head. Apply into the Nostrils.—It is Quickly Absorbed. 50c. Druggists or by mail, ELY BROS., 66 Warren St., N. Y.

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## "August Flower"

My wife suffered with indigestion and dyspepsia for years. Life became a burden to her. Physicians failed to give relief. After reading one of your books, I purchased a bottle of August Flower. It worked like a charm. My wife received immediate relief after taking the first dose. She was completely cured—now weighs 165 pounds, and can eat anything she desires without any deleterious results as was formerly the case. C. H. Dear, Prop'r Washington House, Washington, Va. 6



**AT BEDTIME I TAKE A PLEASANT HERB DRINK.**

**LANE'S MEDICINE**  
All diseases of the blood and skin are cured by Lane's Medicine. It is a sure cure for Consumption in its first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00.

**NOTHING LIKE SSS.**  
SWISS SPECIFIC is totally unlike any other blood medicine. It cures diseases of the blood and skin, and is a sure cure for Consumption in its first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00.

**IN THE WORLD.**  
My blood was badly poisoned last year, which got my whole system out of order—depressed and a constant source of suffering, no appetite and no enjoyment of life. Two bottles of SSS brought me right out. There is no better remedy for blood diseases. JOHN GAVIN, Dayton, Ohio.

**ELLY'S CREAM BALM—Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Alleviates Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sore Throat, Cures Croup, Croup, and Cures.**

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